The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5974. 第五千九百七十四號 光緒丙子年十二月初五日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1877. 香港 英正月十八號 禮拜四 [PRICE $2] PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

January 17, AMOY, British str., 814, G. H. Drewes, Shanghai 14th January, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

January 17, CASSANDRA, German str., 937, H. Langer, Hamburg, 21st November and Singapore 7th January, General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

January 17, PENG-CHOU-HAI, Chinese gunboat, Captain Palmer, from Foo-tow-chow.

January 17, FRANCOIS I., French str., 1,131, Lecacheur, Bangkok 1st January, Rice.—TURNER & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 17TH.

Salvadora, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
Egeria, German steamer, for Yokohama, &c.
Conquest, British steamer, for Hoihow.
Christian, German schooner, for Whampoa.

Departures.

January 17, YESSO, British steamer, for East Coast.

January 17, HIERONYMUS, British brig, for Swatow.

January 17, FERDINAND, German bark, for Manila.

January 17, AUGUSTE, German bark, for Singapore.

January 17, JYLLAND, Dan. brig, for Takao.

January 17, AMOY, British str., for Canton.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Cassandra*, str., from Hamburg, &c.:—Mr. McNally and 24 Chinese.

Per *Amoy*, str., from Shanghai:—Messrs. Koford, Falconer, and Ross, and 56 Chinese.

Per *Francois I.*, str., from Bangkok:—36 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Salvadora*, str., for Manila:—3 Cabin and 248 Chinese.

Per *Conquest*, str., for Hoihow:—1 Cabin.

The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. S.N. Co.'s steamer *Ceylon*, to-day, at noon. For Calcutta.—Messrs. Whiteley and Wetmore. For Brindisi.—Right Rev. Bishop Marvin, Rev. O. R. Hendricks, and Mr. Buegmann. For Southampton.—Mrs. Sqrier and Mr. Firth.

Reports.

The French steamship *Francois I.* reports left Bangkok on 1st January, and had moderate monsoon and weather up the China Sea.

The German steamship *Cassandra* reports left Hamburg on 21st November and Singapore on 7th January, and had very strong monsoon and high sea from Singapore.

The British steamship *Amoy* reports left Shanghai on 14th January, and had moderate and fresh monsoon and fine weather to Chapel Island, from thence to port light and variable winds and fine weather. Passed a British gunboat off Cork Point, steering South, and passed the steamship *Chinkiang* on the night of the 16th instant, off Chelung Point.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.

Vessels.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Thermopylæ	Foochow	Nov. 24
Hastings	Cebu	Nov. 25
Windover	China Ports	Nov. 25
Vasco de Gama (s.)	Foochow	Nov. 26
Abbotsford (s.)	Hongkong	Nov. 26
Commissary	Hongkong	Nov. 26
Caldew	Hongkong	Nov. 27
Helena	Hongkong	Nov. 27
John Milton	Iloilo	Nov. 28
Hesperia (s)	China Ports	Nov. 28
Fanny	Manila	Nov. 29
Lochleven Castle	Manila	Nov. 29

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Bertha	Hamburg	Sept. 1
McNear	Cardiff	Sept. 8
Tyburnia	London	Sept. 14
Sarah Nicholson	London	Sept. 14
Western Bell	Cardiff	Sept. 16
Palestine	London	Sept. 17
A. T. Stalkneabt	Cardiff	Sept. 18
Bells of Oregon	Cardiff	Oct. 8
Glamorganshire (s.)	London	Oct. 8
Sir Harry Parkes	London	Oct. 14
Iris	Hamburg	Oct. 24
Cagra	Hamburg	
Flying Sand	Antwerp	Oct. 27
Lima	London	Nov. 12
Rurik	Cardiff	Nov. 13
Hydra	Cardiff	Nov. 14
Benarty (s.)	Glasgow	Nov. 16
America	Cardiff	Nov. 21
Glenroy (s.)	London	Nov. 25
Achilles (s.)	Liverpool	Nov. 28
Western Chief	London	Nov. 28
Madura	Cardiff	Nov. 28
Hannah Law	Cardiff	Nov. 28
New Era	Cardiff	Nov. 28

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods.

At 3 P.M.,
Foremost, Bowsprit, &c.

MACAO HOTEL,
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

ON the 20th instant, a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL will be OPENED, under the above Title, in SPACIOUS, COMMODIOUS, and WELL-FURNISHED PREMISES on the PRAYA GRANDE.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Visitors.

WINES, SPIRITS, and EATABLES of the BEST QUALITY ONLY supplied. TERMS MODERATE.

J. P. DE CAMPOS, Proprietor.

70 Macao, 5th January, 1877.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

BOARD AND LODGING. BILLIARDS AND BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Bowling Alleys are NOW OPEN.

Parties requiring Dinners are requested to give 12 hours' notice either at the above Hotel, or to

D. NOWROJEE, PROPRIETOR.

3m 1733 Hongkong, 1st November, 1876.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.

Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only. English, French, and German Spoken.

BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1145 July 29

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID COUSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHARLES BEWICK QUELCH in our Firm CEASED on the 30th September, 1876.

The BUSINESS will be continued under the Style of CAMPBELL & Co.

QUELCH & CAMPBELL.

1m 14 Swatow, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Re-established myself as a GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, and have taken over the Business of Messrs. EBELL & Co. at this Port, and the combined Establishments will be carried on under the Firm and Style of MILISCH & Co.

C. MILISCH.

2m 49 Macao, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Old-established DISPENSING BUSINESS, known as "THE ORIENTAL DISPENSARY," will, from THIS DATE, be CONDUCTED under the SUPERINTENDENCE of Mr. F. P. SOARES.

L. NORONHA, Proprietor.

14d 111 Hongkong, 15th January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. H. EBELL has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in my FIRM at Swatow and Hoihow, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HERTON, EBELL & Co."

EDWARD HERTON.

1m 108 Swatow-Hoihow, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm of G. RAYNAL & Co. at this port, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL.
CARL MILISCH.

3m 34 Macao, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Transferred our COMMISSION and AGENCY BUSINESS in MACAO to M. C. MILISCH, who henceforth will continue the same together with his own BUSINESS under the Firm and Style of MILISCH & Co.

All Outstanding Accounts of our Firm will be settled by Messrs. MILISCH & Co.

EBELL & Co.

2m 11 Macao, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. O. HOWLAND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM'S NAME per procuration.

WILLIAMS & Co.

6m 1938 Swatow, December 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at This Port as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

J. ALEXANDER.

3m 41 Amoy, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON in our Firm CEASED on the 25th February, 1876.

DEACON & Co.

1m 18 Canton, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU, JUN., is authorized to SIGN our FIRM.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

38d 2042 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUST BAUERMEISTER and Mr. GUSTAV NISSLE have THIS DAY been ADMITTED PARTNERS in our FIRM.

BEHRE & Co.

Saigon and Cholen, Cochin-China, 1st January, 1877. [1m 83

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY COHEN has this Day joined me in BUSINESS.

CHAS. C. COHEN.

1m 6 Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port, under my own Name, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

O. KEES.

1m 74 Canton, 9th January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the Undersigned will henceforth be carried on under the Name or Style of H. KLÆR & Co.

H. KLÆR.

1m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. LUDWIG SIEGMUND LUTKEN is Authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

1m 7 Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Name of MESTERN and HULSE has This Day been DISSOLVED by lapse of time, and the Signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN.
W. HULSE.

3m 13 Canton, 31st December, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. H. C. ERDMANN has been admitted PARTNER in our FIRM, and Mr. ALFRED HERTZ has been Authorized to SIGN for us by procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

1m 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been Authorized to SIGN for us by procuration.

We have This Day RE-OPENED a Branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

3m 12 Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in our FIRM of the late Mr. J. C. KRUSE CEASED with his death at Yokohama on the 27th of August last, and the BUSINESS will be carried on as heretofore, and under the same Style and Firm by our Mr. H. KUHLMANN.

Mr. RICHARD SCHONBERGER has been Authorized to SIGN the FIRM.

KRUSE & Co.

1m 10 Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of VISCOUNT DO CERCAL in our Firm CEASED from the 1st April, 1876.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

1m 56 Macao, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JOHN T. A. ALEXANDER, in our Firm, CEASED on 31st ultimo.

JOHNSTON & Co.

3m 15 Amoy, 1st January, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th November, 1876, and until further notice, the Business of the above-named Dispensary will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,
Manager.

tf 1867 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

G. C. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, HONGKONG.

227 Hongkong, 16th November, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, March, 1876.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 3, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Possession from 1st January, 1877.

Apply to

E. R. BELILIOS.

tf 2059 Hongkong, 29th December, 1876.

TO BE LET,
(With Immediate Possession),

THE PREMISES, No. 8, PRAYA, into as the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 704 Hongkong, 13th May, 1876.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace. All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also:

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 6,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

1464 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

TO LET.

THE THREE HOUSES known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Premises of the Control Department. Each may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Floors.

Also,

TEN SPACIOUS GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Apply to

SHARP, TULLER, AND JOHNSON.

19 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by the INTERNATIONAL ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

For Particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co.

1976 Hongkong, 12th December, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSES in SEYMOUR TERRACE and PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 7, CAINE ROAD, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 11th January, 1877.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The BUNGALOWS, Nos. 1 and 3, OLD BAILEY STREET.

The UPPER PORTION of Nos. 42 and 44, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1864 Hongkong, 11th January, 1877.

TO BE LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Rent, $25 per month.

Apply to PURDON & Co.,
No. 2, Queen's Road.

1923 Hongkong, 1st December, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION:

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 200,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.

J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
R. Hopphus, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.

P. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, *Acting Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1876.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding $5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong 26th July, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 18th January, 1877, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Cases CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, VERMOUTH, BRANDY, GIN, and BITTERS. 2 Barrels PORK, RAISINS, JAMS, JELLIES, and Tart FRUITS.

Railway RUGS, Black CLOTH, ALPACCA, FLANNELS, and STOCKINGS.

An Invoice of Kerosine Hanging LAMPS.

An Invoice of PLATED CANDLESTICKS.

An Invoice of JAPANESE LACQUERED WARE, &c., comprising:—TRAYS, BOXES, STANDS, TABLES, &c.

And,

3 SUITS Japanese ARMOUR.

One BRADFORD'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

One CHRONOMETER.

The NORTH CHINA RACING PONY "PUNCH."

And Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

116 Hongkong, 17th January, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 18th January, 1877, at 3 o'clock P.M., on board the Portuguese Gunboat "TEJO," lying off the Novality Iron Works, West Point,

ONE FOREMAST.
ONE BOWSPRIT.

And the OLD COPPER SHEATHING.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer. The Purchaser to take delivery of the Copper as soon as the Vessel is docked.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

119 Hongkong, 17th January, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND, PROPERTY, AND TIMBER, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale), on the Premises at Wanchai, on

MONDAY,

the 22nd January, 1877, at Noon,—

The following

PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND, with BUILDINGS erected thereon, belonging to MESSRS. S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

FIRST.

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 107, adjoining the Police Station No. 2, at Wanchai, with the TWO First-class GRANITE GODOWNS erected thereon, viz.:—

GODOWN No. 43, fronting on the Praya, 53½ feet, by an average of 73 feet deep. Capacity about 1,300 Tons. Crown Rent $51 per Annum.

GODOWN No. 44, adjoining above. Two Stories, also fronting on the Praya 52½ feet, by an average of 97 feet deep. Capacity about 3,000 Tons. Crown Rent $69 per Annum.

Each Godown, with the Land on which it is erected, will be put up separately.

SECOND.

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 121, at Wanchai, and formerly known as THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY'S YARD, fronting on the Praya 100 feet, by an average of 144 feet deep, containing 14,400 square feet. Crown Rent $180 per Annum.

THIRD.

About 36,000 Superficial feet of OREGON PINE LUMBER, 2, 3, and 4 inches, in lots to suit Purchasers.

Also,

Sundry Lots of TEAK and SINGAPORE TIMBER, SHIP'S KNEES, WINCHES, BLOCKS, OLD IRON, SCALES, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—

The LAND and GODOWNS.—One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser. The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

The TIMBER and MOVEABLE LOTS.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description whatsoever, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

65 Hongkong, 8th January, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 22nd January, 1877, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

A SELECTION of BOOKS,

Comprising the Library of a Gentleman leaving the Colony.

And

An Invoice of STEEL and COLOURED ENGRAVINGS and CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

Catalogues will be issued.

After which,

(For Account of the Concerned),—

LS, 26 Cases Norwegian BRANDY.
B (& in double triangle) C, 9 Cases Norwegian BRANDY.
FD, ... 64 Cases Swedish PUNCH.
FD, ... 1 Case St. Julien CLARET.
FD, ... 4 Cases Preignac CLARET.
FD, ... 14 Cases SAUTERNE.
FD $145, 25 Cases Cantenac CLARET.
FD 146, 13 Cases Cantenac CLARET.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.—

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

102 Hongkong, 15th January, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 24th day of January, 1877, at 12 o'clock, on the Spot,—

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated in Queen's Road East, near the Joss House, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 765. The Lot contains THREE CHINESE HOUSES, built of Brick.

After which, on the Spot,—

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated in Queen's Road, Wanchi, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 793.

For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deeds of Transfer. All expenses of Transfer to be paid by the Purchaser.

The Property to be at the risk of the Purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

103 Hongkong, 15th January, 1877.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Praya Central,

THIS DAY,

the 19th January, 1877, at Noon,—

OILMAN'S STORES, JAMS, JELLIES, RAISINS, &c.

Electro Plated Table and Dessert FORKS and SPOONS, BUTTER DISHES, TEA SETS, &c.

TOWELS, Marine SOCKS, Black Writing INK, DAWSON'S BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PIANO, Marble-top WASHSTAND, CUPBOARD, CHAIRS, WARDROBES, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.

And

A GREY PONY.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

120 Hongkong, 18th January, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya Central,

TO-MORROW,

the 19th January, 1877, at Noon,—

A GREY PONY.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery.

101 Hongkong, 15th January, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY,

the 20th January, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Residence of W. G. THOMSON, Esq., No. 13, Elgin Terrace,—

The whole of the ENGLISH and COLONIAL MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom SUITES, Mahogany TABLES and CARD TABLES, Silk-covered COUCH, EASY CHAIRS & CHAIRS, CARPETS, HEARTHRUGS, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, GASALIERS, CLOCKS, WHATNOTS, SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE, Brass and Iron BEDSTEADS, Marble Top TOILET TABLE and WASHSTANDS, BUREAU, &c., &c.

And

A PIANO.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after FRIDAY, the 19th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

110 Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. have for Sale—

KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
HEIDSIECK & Co's DRY MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
RŒDERER CHAMPAGNE, Carte Noir and Carte Blanche, in Pints and Quarts.
POMEROY and GREBO'S EXTRA SEC CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
HOCK, Niersteiner, in Pints and Quarts.
SPARKLING MOSELLE, in Pints & Quarts.
DINNER and BREAKFAST CLARETS.
SAUTERNE, Rent's PORT WINE.
SHERRY, Red, White, and Yellow Seals.
SHERRY, SACCOM'S.
HENNESSY'S BRANDY, One, Two, and Three Stars. ROUYER, GUILLET & Co.'s BRANDY, One, Two, Three, and Four Stars. ROUYER, GUILLET & Co.'s BRANDY, Very Old.
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PIG'S CHEEKS. FINDON HADDOCKS. &c., &c., &c.

14 Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

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592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

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648 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

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Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING, to consider the advisability of establishing a MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY in Hongkong, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at FIVE o'clock P.M.

All Persons interested in the subject are invited to attend.

DAVID WELSH,
for the Promoters.

99 Hongkong, 15th January, 1877.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY FIRST ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 25th January instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, and electing Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

36 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

37 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. F. PANIZZA,
late of Sydney, N.S.W.,

PROFESSOR of the PIANOFORTE and SINGING,

now residing permanently in Hongkong, is prepared to attend Pupils for either of the above Branches.

EVENING PARTIES ATTENDED.

PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

PROSPECTUS at Messrs. KRUSE & Co.'s.

82 Hongkong, 11th January, 1877.

NOTICE.

NO. 1 of the "TOKIO TIMES" (A Weekly Journal) will be Published at Tokio on SATURDAY, January 6th, 1877.

Terms of Subscription:—$12 per Year. Single Copies, 25 Cents.

Advertisements:—50 Cents per Inch or part of an inch, and $5 per Column.

Orders received by

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14d 81 Hongkong, January, 1877.

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&c., &c., &c.

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The full Works of Anthony Trollope Charles Lever, Jules Verne, Charles Reade, Miss Braddon, and James Grant.

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1725 Hongkong, 31st October, 1876.

FOR SALE,

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NOOR MAHOMED KHAMISA,
No. 8, PEEL STREET,

1m 2043 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HOCHHEIMER,	$8.50
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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAROSE	$7
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. JULIEN	$6
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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MEDOC	$4.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HAUT SAUTERNE	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, fine full flavor, black seal	$10.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino Puro, blue seal	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Manzanillo, red seal	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino de Pasto, blue seal	$8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 1 star	$6.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 2 star	$7.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 3 star	$9
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Also,

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at $18 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.

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1984 Hongkong, 13th December, 1876.

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T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1385 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

##

NOW READY FOR SALE.

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This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST AND MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

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THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
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With brief descriptions of Hongkong, the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

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PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

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A Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;

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It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

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NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
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SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
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AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th January instant, at No. 21, Hollywood Road, Hongkong, the wife of DANIEL E. CALDWELL, of a Daughter.

At Greenmount, Hongkong, on the 14th January, 1877, Mrs. JOHN FAIRBAIRN, of a Daughter.

At Swatow, on December 30th ultimo, of a Son, the wife of WM. O. HOWLAND, Esq., U.S. Consular Agent, and daughter of Gen. Isaac F. Shepard, U.S. Consul at Hankow.

MARRIAGE.

On the 13th instant, at the Union Church, Hongkong, by the Rev. James Lamont, WILLIAM LACKLAND SCOTT, to LOUISA EMILY BENTLEY SPROUSE, daughter of J. Stevens, Esq., Kowloon Docks.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 18TH, 1877.

THE acquisition just made by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company is a noteworthy one. When it was first mooted that this association had proposed to buy up the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company the rumour was received with a good deal of doubt by many, though the shares of the latter immediately commenced to rise. The report, moreover, was speedily verified by the appearance of an advertisement calling a meeting of the company for the 15th instant at which the shareholders gave their sanction to the sale of the ships, plant, and premises of the company to the China Merchants' Company. The purchase money is, our Shanghai contemporaries assert, Tls. 2,000,000, of which one-half will be paid within about six weeks, and the remainder by instalments extending over five years, interest at the rate of eight per cent. being paid upon the balance in the meantime. The China Merchants' have the option of shortening the term as much as they please, and the *Sin-pao* (the official organ) says the payment will be completed about April of next year. It will, of course, be to the interest of the purchasers to pay off the balance as soon as possible, as the interest will come to a good round sum. The reserve fund of the S. S. N. Company, amounting to some Tls. 400,000, will, after deduction of expenses, be available for distribution among the shareholders in addition to the purchase money, so that the bargain will turn out a pretty good one for them. Had it been otherwise, they would of course, have refused to sell.

The purchasers, on their part, hope they have secured a prize. They have for, we may be sure, ventured on so large and important a speculation without some good reasons. What all those reasons are it would, doubtless, be impossible for Europeans to guess at, but some of them are sufficiently obvious. The Shanghai Steam Navigation Company was, in the first place, their most formidable rival; and they were anxious to get rid of its competition. They were also probably impressed with the belief that in buying up this Company they would succeed to its business, and, thus strengthened, be able to defy other competitors. Whether or not this expectation will be fully realised is matter for speculation, but there can be little doubt they will derive additional advantages from their augmented fleet, and will be in a far better position to compete for the coasting trade than they were previously. It was also well known to them that the S. S. N. Company enjoyed a large share in the trade of the Yangtsze, and now that the navigation of that great river is about to be opened up to Ichang, and a new commerce with the interior is expected, they perhaps fancy that the prospects for the future are brighter than they may prove. The purchase of the S. S. N. Company will not secure them from opposition. Already a rumour is current to the effect that a new company has been formed for the navigation of the Yangtsze, under American directorship. There is another reason apparent for the step just taken by the China Merchants' Company—and this is the strongest of all—in the fact that the China Merchants' Company has never, in spite of its profitable monopoly of the carriage of the tribute rice, been really remunerative. It is stated that the Viceroy of Chihli has more than once been obliged to come forward with pecuniary support to keep the company on its legs, and most probably the purchase of its rival was a conception of His Excellency for the purpose of strengthening his pet project.

The ordinary and uninitiated observer of this step would no doubt regard it as a proof of the new-born enterprise of the Chinese people, and prophecy for them a great and glowing commercial future. And it is undeniable that the Chinese merchants do give proofs of considerable enterprise, and would without doubt soon acquire steamers of their own, if they could. But this so-called China Merchants' Company is a mandarin monopoly which has hitherto been a dead weight on all private enterprise. A native steamship company in itself would, of course, be a good thing, but in official hands it cannot fail to become a protected monopoly, open to various abuses, and an obstruction in the way of true commercial progress. In addition to its being a great official monopoly, it cannot be forgotten that the China Merchants' Company has been subsidised and supported, even if not actually started, with the distinct, though not avowed, object of excluding foreigners from the position they have won in China. The paramount idea with LI HUNG-CHANG, as with his more conservative colleagues, is to render themselves independent of the foreigners and to be able to meet them on equal terms. To further this end they are prepared to take almost any step, however costly; and above all things they are jealous of allowing any public work or enterprise to remain in the control of the Western "barbarians." It was this sentiment which dictated their long and persistent opposition to the projected telegraph line between Amoy and Foochow. It was this same feeling that animated them in their hostility to the Shanghai and Woosung railway and at length prompted them to become its proprietors by purchase. It is in pursuance of the policy of undermining foreigners and gradually working them out of the Empire, that they have bought up the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, and are now, it is stated, contemplating the purchase of another foreign steamship company. It may readily be conceded that it is perfectly natural the Chinese should wish to get the control of all public enterprises in their own country into native hands, and the fact proves they are not deficient in patriotism; but is it for the welfare of the people that the Government should acquire such undertakings? Those who are best acquainted with the character of the patriarchal despotism under which the people groan will reply emphatically in the negative. When an irresponsible government becomes a trader, the country over which it rules must inevitably suffer. Private enterprise cannot co-exist with Government monopolies; the former, being the weakest, must necessarily go to the wall. The Chinese Government is developing an inclination to dabble in every branch of commerce, to the obvious disadvantage of the private trader whether native or foreign. It would assuredly be far better engaged in carrying out some of the administrative reforms so urgently needed in every department of the State. Commercial undertakings might safely be left to the native merchants, who are deficient in none of the qualities which go to ensure success, and have given good proof of their ability to hold their own in rivalry with foreigners.

THE *N. C. Herald* makes an announcement *in re* the Yunnan affair that is possessed of some interest. It says that intelligence has been received to the effect that the late insurrection in the south-west districts of Yunnan, and which led to the capture of Momein, Shunning, &c., by rebel bands, was precipitated by the avowal of an intention on the part of the Provincial Authorities to exact from the inhabitants of the Momein district the indemnity demanded by the British Government for the murder of Mr. MARGARY. A fine of Tls. 1,000,000 was talked of, and this large amount naturally roused the population to opposition. Several of the lekin collectors were murdered in consequence, and a partial revolt was organised. The insurgents were, however, dispersed some time since, and it is to be hoped that no further misunderstandings may arise in the province, which will shortly, in fulfilment of the stipulation of the Chefoo Convention to that effect, be opened up to foreign trade. Now that Mr. BANSA has been appointed Consular resident at Chung-king, in Szechuen, it is most probable the Consular appointment to Tali-fu, in Yunnan, will soon be made. But it would be dangerous to attempt to carry on trade in the province unless it is brought into something like order. The Yunnanites know only too well the weakness of the Central Government, and presume accordingly. They will soon be brought into closer relations with the Peking Authorities, who will have to convince them that their authority is not quite so shadowy as they have hitherto believed it to be. The opening up of Yunnan to foreign trade will, no doubt, be conducive to the cause of law and order as well as to the development of the material prosperity of the province.

As will be seen, by reference to the Reuter's telegram published in another column, serious apprehensions were entertained a day or two ago in London with regard to the result of the Conference on the Eastern Question. The aspect of affairs seems to grow darker and darker, and it is to be feared that the long threatened storm will burst upon Europe yet. The concessions demanded from the Porte are not unreasonable, and no demur would probably have been made had not guarantees been demanded which render the fulfilment of the conditions imperative. The Turks have no objection to promise anything if only they can shuffle out of the performance. With an eye to eventualities, they have been making great preparations for war, and possibly feel an accession of confidence from the ease with which they crushed Servia and Montenegro. The fatalism which so strongly influences the actions and policy of the Moslems at all times may have tempted them to run the hazard of the die, and let the knotty question which has so long puzzled Europe be solved in blood. It is likewise not improbable that the Turks still entertain a hope that the British Government will not desert them, even though they prove contumacious and reject the demands put forward at the Conference. But, happily, Lord SALISBURY is the wrong sort of man to allow them to rest under any such delusion, and it is to be hoped that when convinced of England's determination to support the decisions of the Conference, the Turks will not be mad enough to bid defiance to Europe. They clearly cannot afford to do this, even with the Leader of the Faithful at the head of their army, and must surely be well aware of the fact.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday, WONG AHUK, master of the *Tung Yeh* junk, charged by Inspector John Mathieson with leaving the harbour without a clearance on the 16th instant, was fined $1.

We are authoritatively informed that Sir Arthur Kennedy will not leave here for Queensland before the 21st February next. Mr. Pope Hennessy will embark from England for Hongkong the end of the same month.

THE *Tokio Times* states that Mr. W. E. Griffis, author of "The Mikado's Empire," is engaged in the preparation of a new Eastern work, intended to deal with a country thus far little known to Americans or Europeans.

The *Shanghai Courier* understands that the Commissioner of Customs has received despatches through the Tau-t'ai from the Tsungli Yamen to the effect that, in virtue of the provisions of the Chefoo Convention, no lekin taxes will be leviable on foreign goods in the settlement of Shanghai on and after the 1st day of the 1st moon of the 3rd year of Kuang-su.

Two new rumours are started by our Shanghai contemporaries. The *Courier* says it has been informed that a new company for the navigation of the Yangtsze has recently been formed, under American directorship, and that its premises will be upon the French Concession. The name of the company has not yet transpired. The *Daily News* states that the latest rumour is that negotiations are going on for the purchase of the vessels of the China Coast Steam Navigation Company, by the Chinese, and a sale at Tls. 75 is reported.

The Russian corvette *Haydamack* has recently put into Shanghai to get re-masted. It happens that on the 18th of November last, whilst on a passage from Hongkong to Yokohama, she encountered a S.E. gale of unusual violence, accompanied with a very turbulent sea. Her masts were carried away, and her supply of coal becoming exhausted it was only with great difficulty that she managed to reach Port Lloyd, Peel Island—one of the Bonin Group. There she remained until the 10th of December, on which day she sailed with temporary masts, and wood fuel, for Kobe, arriving there about ten days later. After taking in coal she left for Nagasaki, whence she proceeded to Shanghai to refit.

With reference to the paragraph that appeared in the *Daily Press* last month to the effect that a subscription was being made for the widow and children of Private Newton, H.M. 80th Regiment, late ground-keeper of the Hongkong Cricket Club, the following letter has been received:—"My dear Sir,—Your cheque for $100 has been safely received, and I am desired by the members of the S. C. C. to thank you for your prompt response to their appeal on behalf of Mrs. Newton and family. The officers and men of the 80th Regiment also request me to convey to the members of the Hongkong Cricket Club their sincere thanks for the handsome donation.—I am, Dear Sir, Yours very truly, C. STURGES, Hon Sec., Singapore C. C.—To the Hon. Sec., H. K. C. C."

Two chair coolies did what they no doubt considered a fine stroke of business for themselves, on Tuesday afternoon. It appears that Captain Clanchy, of the steamship *Danube*, as many captains are in the habit of doing, hired a chair for the time he was to be in port at a monthly rate, the number of the chair being taken off in order to make it look like a private chair, a mistake often made. On Tuesday afternoon Captain Clanchy had business on shore, and being at one place wished to send some money with dispatch to his agents, the Yuen Fat Hong. He enclosed notes for $1,900 and a chit in an envelope and sent one of his chair coolies with it, telling him to bring back an answer. The two coolies found out the contents of the envelope and neither they nor the notes have since been seen. All the captain has got for his money is the coolies' chair, which was left behind, and which he took to the Central Police Station. This, however, gives no clue to the discovery of the coolies, as he does not even know the number of the chair, so as to come down on the security for the coolies, the ticket having been taken off.

The Paris papers state that M. Sardou has just purchased the door of Cornelle's house, Rue d'Argentueil—the real door, dating from Louis XIII., with its old ironwork, knocker, &c. The house in the Rue de la Pie, at Rouen, having been stupidly demolished, the above-named relic is all that remains of Corneille's habitations.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

THE CONFERENCE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION. THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

LONDON, 15th January.

The conference on the Eastern Question will, it is expected, prove a failure, the Turks showing a determination to make no substantial concessions.

The Sultan, in replying to a petition from the Turkish Christians resident at Adrianople for permission to take arms against the common enemy, has stated that, if the necessity should arise he would place himself at the head of the army.

The aspect of affairs is considered threatening.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

We have been requested to give publicity to the following letter received by the Secretary to the Athletic Club from the Yokohama Club, and we are desired to request that any gentleman, winning and having it in his power to take part in either the Yokohama Regatta or the Yokohama Athletic Sports, will be good enough to send in his name to the Hon. Secretary of the Victoria Recreation Club.

"Amateur Athletic Association of Yokohama,
"2nd January, 1877.

"To the Secretary Hongkong Athletic Club.

"DEAR SIR,—In accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of this Association on 21st December last, to the effect that an invitation to compete at our Spring Meeting be sent to the Athletic Clubs of Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki, I have much pleasure in inviting the members of your Club to compete in our next athletic sports, which we propose to hold in April next (probably on Thursday and Friday, 21st and 22nd) so as to correspond with the proposed Interport Boat Race. I send you, by bookpost, a copy of the rules of this Association, with a programme of a former meeting, which also contains the rules under which our meetings are held, and which it is not proposed to alter at the coming meeting.

"Enclosed you will find a draft of the proposed programme, which has been drawn up with a view to afford neighbouring ports every opportunity of competing in all the events. You will notice it is proposed to have separate interport races for all distances up to half a mile. For the longer distances the Committee think there will be no danger of the Interport Race interfering with the Club Handicap, and therefore propose to make them Interport and Handicap Races, the former being of course between the scratch men from this and other ports. In jumping, where the handicap allowance is in inches, and in the steeplechase, where the time allowance is adjusted at the end of the race, it will of course be unnecessary to have different competitions; nor will it in the Hurdle Race, which is not handicapped.

"Hoping that your port may be fully represented, and anticipating the pleasure of your reply,

"I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"E. FLINT KILBY,
"Hon. Secretary."

Proposed programme for Spring Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association of Yokohama, to be held on Thursday and Friday, 21st and 22nd of April, 1877.

1.—100 Yards Flat, Members' Handicap.
2.—150 Yards Flat, Interport.
3.—150 Yards Flat, Members' Handicap.
4.—440 Yards Flat, Interport.
5.—Race for Boys.
6.—High Jump, Interport and Members' Handicap.
7.—880 Yards (or 660 Yards), Members' Handicap (Ladies' Purse).
8.—100 Yards Flat (Final Heat, Members).
9.—Hurdle Race, 120 Yards, 10 Flights: (Open, no Handicap).
10.—One Mile Walking, Interport and Handicap.
11.—100 Yards Flat, Interport.
12.—150 Yards Flat (Final Heat, Members).
13.—Long Jump, Interport and Members' Handicap.
14.—440 Yards Flat (Challenge Cup, no Handicap), Members only.
15.—Throwing Cricket Ball (Open, no Handicap).
16.—Half Mile, Interport.
17.—Pole Jump, Interport and Members' Handicap.
18.—Honorary Members' Race, 160 Yards, Handicap.
19.—Mile Race, Interport and Members' Handicap.
20.—Consolation, 440 Yards, Members only.
21.—Steeplechase, Interport and Members' Handicap.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

17th January.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

A SOLDIER IN TROUBLE.

John Callaghan, a private in H.M. 23rd Regiment, was charged by a hawker named Lo Ashoong with stealing from his stall six oranges and with assaulting him and cutting his head with a cane because he asked for payment.

The hawker said another soldier was with the prisoner when he did it.

Another hawker corroborated the charge made by the last witness.

Indian constable No. 536 gave evidence of being called and to seeing the prosecutor bleeding, but he saw no oranges.

The prisoner said that he took up six cakes, not oranges, and asked the price of them when the prosecutor said six cents. He told him he would give four cents. The prosecutor pulled him about and he knocked him down.

Lieut. Jarman gave the prisoner a bad character.

The prisoner was fined $10, in default, twenty-one days' hard labour. He was further ordered to pay $5 as compensation to the prosecutor; in default, ten days' further hard labour.

THE HARBOUR NUISANCE.

Chun Alum and seven others, lodging house runners, were charged by William John Ayles, master of the British steamship *Brasmar Castle*, with obstructing the fairway of that vessel, and boarding her when nearly a mile from the shipping, thereby endangering the steering of the steamer, and the steamer herself and all on board, through the numerous boats hanging on to her.

After the evidence of P.C. 38, who took them into custody, the first prisoner was fined $12, he having fined $5 before for a similar offence, and the rest were fined $5 each.

THROWING RUBBISH INTO THE ENTRANCE OF A DOCK.

Chun Ayung and Cheung Akwai, master and seaman of the *Sam Wing Hing* salt junk, were charged by P.C. William Hanson, with throwing building rubbish overboard at 8.30 a.m. that day at the entrance to the Cosmopolitan Docks.

The first prisoner was discharged, not being on board at the time; the second was fined $5.

STEALING A NEW QUILT.

A Chinese named Ng Afat was charged by Kwok Ayat, servant to Mr. Hart, residing in Ice House Lane, with entering the servant's premises from Duddell Street at 10 o'clock this morning and stealing a padded bed quilt, the property of the complt.

The prisoner was identified as having been twice in gaol before, and was this time sentenced to three months' hard labour and ordered to find security in $25 for two months more.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF $1,500 IN GOLD.

The remanded case, in which Tse Atan, a silversmith, was charged on suspicion with stealing $1,500 from a female fellow passenger named Chun Aying on board the O. and O. S. N. Company's steamer *Gaelic* on her passage from San Francisco to this port, came on again.

The prosecutrix said she was married and had been in San Francisco about ten years. Her husband was a gold digger and she was a seamstress. She and her husband took passage in the *Gaelic* for China. The prisoner was one of the passengers. She had the middle berth of three in tiers and the prisoner had the one below her. Her husband had an adjoining berth, and beneath him was an unoccupied berth into which she placed two boxes belonging to her husband and herself and one box belonging to a friend who was in another part of the ship. One of her boxes was of leather, fastened by a Chinese padlock, of which she kept the key, sometimes at her girdle and sometimes under her pillow. The box was covered with cotton cloth and corded. She had a quantity of gold dust, to the value of $1,518, in a cotton bag. She placed this at the bottom of the box and covered it with clothes. She had not seen it since leaving San Francisco, but her husband had been twice to the box during the voyage. At about daybreak on the 14th inst., right being at sea, she was awakened by a noise as if something had knocked against one of her boxes. She called out and some one replied. She recognised the voice to be that of the prisoner and it appeared to come from his sleeping place beneath. The prisoner slept with his head to the berth wherein her boxes were placed and there was an open space between the berths, so that the prisoner could reach the boxes without getting out of bed. When she heard the prisoner reply she took no further notice as she did not suspect anything. That night she had the key of her box under her pillow. Wanting her keys to get some medicine, she looked for them in the usual place, but found them missing. She had seen them at 5 p.m. on the 13th. She and her husband looked for the keys, but could not find them. Her husband then broke open the padlock. On opening the box the bag of gold dust was missing. They at once made known the loss to the passengers near them, and all sides seemed to suspect the prisoner. The passengers said to the prisoner, "You are the man who must have stolen the gold dust," and he replied that he knew nothing about it, and said they had better search him. His person and his berth were searched, but no gold dust found. At 8 a.m. the robbery was reported to the captain. The steward came to the place and made enquiry, but no general search was made and the prisoner was not interfered with. Before the vessel arrived in port, the captain sent for the police, and the prisoner was taken into custody.

The prisoner said he knew nothing about the gold dust; he never touched the box.

Inspector Grimes said he had made all possible enquiry into the robbery, and he could not obtain any evidence against the prisoner.

The prisoner was ordered to find security in one householder, $50, to be forthcoming within one month.

BURGLARY.

The four servants in the employ of Mr. J. L. de Alvos, clerk at the Harbour-master's Office, charged by him on suspicion with being in collusion with robbers, and two furniture dealers, charged with receiving stolen property, were again brought up.

It appears on the night of the robbery the prosecutor and Mrs. Alvos went out to dinner and the fourth prisoner went with them. At 10 o'clock the boy was missed, and about midnight they went home and the fourth prisoner let them in. At 7 a.m. the next day the first prisoner told him something, and they found the house had been robbed of articles to the value of $200. There was nothing broken; everything was in order.

After a great deal of evidence, the case was further remanded until the 24th instant.

YANGCHOW.

The *Sin-pao* says:—The starving population at Yangchow now amounts to about a hundred thousand souls, and people are coming in daily. The famine regulations at this place are very complete; the mandarins do not embezzle the money that is provided, and the people do not grudge assistance. The higher and lower classes are entirely in accord, and consequently numbers of people are flocking thither. Every refugee receives, in pursuance of the regulations, eight *lo* of rice per day and eight cash worth of salt and vegetables; children receive half the amount. Every fifth day a census is taken and distribution made. Medical attendance is provided for the sick, and medicine is dispensed; the dead are decently coffined and buried at the public expense; and midwives are supplied in cases of confinement. Cotton swaddling-clothes are also served out for the new-born children. Two small dispensaries have been opened; one in the new city at the Ch'un-ti Sze (temple), and the other in the old city at the Mu-lan Yuen. There are also other four doctors, who go out and visit the people every day, dividing the patients between them. Four larger dispensaries are established, namely, Yuen-chi Chang, Heien-mon Chang, Sen-chih Chang, and Sung-shou Tan; at each of which places ten dispensers or assistants are stationed. No attention is paid as to whether the medicines are cheap or dear; so long as the prescriptions have the signature of the doctor, they are immediately made up. The doctors are also authorised to prepare a very comforting sort of medicament known as Wen-wei Kao, for plasters, a mace weight of which is served out for each ticket that is presented. Each man is provided with a ticket; forty thousand tickets have been issued for a mace weight each, and sixty thousand for half-a-mace. The amount of kao served out to each applicant varies according to whether the person is strong or weak, young or old; the plaster is put upon the breast, and is an excellent cure for disease. Seeing that these unfortunate persons are now living outside the city, cold and hungry, every family poverty-stricken and wretched, having travelled over a thousand *li*, sick from either privation or anxiety, these medicaments are good for warming their insides and putting their stomachs in order; and although the gentry are very ready with all the assistance in their power, the mandarins are not behind them in their tender care of the poor people. At present the cry is still "they come," and their numbers are such that the *wei-yuens* and *tung-sze* wrote about the difficulty to the Che-hsien and the Chu-fu, asking them to appeal to the Fu-t'ai to open branch establishments in Chinkiang, at Ying-shan, Men-shan, Kio-hsi, in order that the refugees on their way from the north of the river may received provisions as they pass through. Wei-yuens are now stationed in mandarin boats at the side of the river, to examine the passenger-boats, and on the 23rd and 24th day of the eleventh moon gave away no less eighteen thousand catties of biscuits.—Although the sun is fairly warm this winter, yet the wind is very cold. The people in the waste districts are cackling like geese with hunger, and how are they ever to get through the next year?

MOUKDEN.

30th November.

Eleven years ago a large band of some thousand robbers attacked and sacked the ancient capital of Hingching, murdering the magistrate. Ten *li* to the west is the large and flourishing village, larger than Hingching, of Yungling, where 2,000 troops or more are stationed to look after the graves of the ancient Manchu headmen of Hehatusla. The officer in charge—of high rank,—did not save Hingching from ruthless plunder, and he was himself the first to proclaim the character of his conduct, by tearing the "button" out of his skull-cap and throwing it on the floor. This self-pronounced sentence of condemnation was ratified in Peking and he has been in disgrace ever since. This year, however, he has been sent hither again and has just started against the robbers of Hehluochiang, who I presume wear foreign clothes, carrying goodrifles, and would look at a distance very like the Russians who came thither last winter. However, there's no saying, as they have not been reported. If that officer sees any rebels there they had better look out, for his button will not fit in again if one of them arrives.

To any one acquainted with Chinese modes of writing and speech it is scarcely necessary to say that the term rebel or robber is in China synonymous with our "enemy," they thus writing more discourteously than the fine old Romans, who like a tilt and called their enemies "guests." Chinese being as a rule not very fond of fighting, whatever they may become, show their dislike by their abusive language, especially if they have been defeated. This circumlocution will account for the fact that I heard a report of 500 men marching eastward to the neighbourhood of Hingching against "robbers."

It is probable that the new dignities showered upon us here in this fine old capital have incurred an expenditure in proportion to their greatness and that Peking has refused to put its long-nailed hands into its lean pockets, having tartly ordered our Governor-General to find his pickings where he can, and as he may. Any way there is a great fuss which will become greater, ever attempts to impose new taxes at least ten or twenty times what was formerly ingathered. Our taxes are decidedly of the most lenient kind up to date, and I am not at all surprised there has been no clamouring against taxation in the past—possibly we were in this respect a favoured people.

The five hundred men were sent eastwards to the large village of Sin-ming-po, forty *li* east of Hing-shing among those five mountains and river sources, because there is the land which ginseng delights to honour in commemoration of the descent of the Manchus. The traffic in ginseng in those flourishing villages was hitherto winked at, for it is illegal. The people had no objection to selling on the sly, and carrying it up their long sleeves in small boxes, for the profit was all the sweeter for the cheating. But the merchants there object in the most emphatic manner to the mode in which it is now being legalised, for the proposed tax is out of all proportion to its value. Not only so, every article of consumption is to be taxed, so that no salt need be eaten with food after this, the tax collector making it salt enough. Many a joke and distribe fit the great forehead of Mr. Lowe for proposing to put a tax on "light," but the wrath poured out in pity for inferior

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FAIRCLOUGH & CO.'S REGISTER.)

January 17th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.344
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.18
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.10
Thermometer—9 A.M.	66
Thermometer—1 P.M.	70
Thermometer—4 P.M.	65
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	64
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	66½
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	65
Thermometer—Maximum	70
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	57

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

SPAIN AND CHINA.

A Reuter's telegram announces that a rupture has occurred between Spain and China. It is to the effect that the Spanish Minister has broken off relations with the Government of Peking, and that the Spanish fleet has been ordered to China. The report seems rather premature, but may be true enough. The Spanish Minister has lately brought forward an old claim on the Chinese Government for satisfaction for outrages committed in Formosa about eleven years ago in connection with the loss of the *Soyotana* on the coast of that island, and he has also at the same time opened negotiations for re-commencing coolie emigration to Cuba. Possibly the prompt settlement of the German claim in connection with the *Anna* affair, and, later, the concessions secured by the British Minister in satisfaction for the Yunnan outrage, have led the Spanish Authorities to press their long-standing claim with a vigour which has been resented by the Chinese Government. The Chinese Ministers may, too, have met the claim on account of the Formosan outrage with a counter one for compensation for the sufferings alleged to have been experienced by the coolies in Cuba. It is difficult to understand how a rupture could otherwise ensue in connection with the coolie emigration; for a mere refusal on the part of the Chinese Government to allow its renewal would scarcely form sufficient ground for the Spanish Minister breaking off relations. If this has really occurred, it must have been brought about through a repudiation by the Chinese Government of the *Soyotana* claim. The Spanish fleet in the Philippines was, it is true, some time ago ordered to be in readiness to proceed North to back up the Spanish Minister's demands, if a display of force was deemed necessary; but it would seem rather improbable that the Spaniards would take any active measures during the winter, when the rivers are closed by ice.

It has been urged that Spain is in no condition to undertake a foreign war, even with a feeble Government like that of China. And, there is no doubt she would find the Chinese rather troublesome opponents now, for their armaments are very different to what they were some twenty years ago. Spain has, moreover, one awkward job on hand at the present time—the suppression of the Cuban insurrection. The rebellion she has for years vainly attempted to quell, and has recently sent large auxiliary forces to endeavour to bring the island back to submission and order. But though the task of subduing Cuba is undoubtedly proving a great strain on her resources, it must not be forgotten that for the time being Spain is at peace at home, and therefore in a better position to prosecute a foreign war. It is generally believed that Spain has but an indifferent fleet, and it is true she has few modern men-of-war of great importance; but still, if necessary, she could assemble a fair show of vessels of some sort or other. She possesses seven ironclad frigates, of from sixteen to forty guns; one ship of the line, of eighteen large guns; eleven frigates, of from twenty-six to fifty-one guns; twenty-six corvettes, of from two to five guns; eighteen gunboats, each with one gun; and a large number of old paddle-wheel vessels. The latter are, of course, obsolete, and of little service; and the *Yang-woo* would probably be able to give a good account of herself in an engagement with any of the former. Spain will certainly find China a harder nut to crack than she imagines at present. On land, of course, the Chinese could make no stand against foreign troops, though the victories gained might prove both troublesome to win, and costly in a pecuniary sense. But it is most likely that the difficulty between the two countries will yet be settled without an appeal to arms.

A CHINESE PROTEST AGAINST LEKIN.

It is a significant fact that the Governor of Shantung, in his report of the total amounts collected by the Customs stations at Lintsing Chow on behalf of the Board of Works and Revenue, remarks upon the pressure of the lekin collectorates on the Upper Yangtsze. He boldly affirms that they "tend to drive away trade." He is, of course, speaking of trade which would normally have passed up the Grand Canal, but which has been diverted conjointly by excessive taxation and the deterioration of the canal. It is strange that the Chinese Government will not, or cannot, see that excessive taxation not only checks trade but causes a falling-off in its own revenue. It might have been thought that this was too self-evident a proposition to escape its notice, but judging from its action there seems some doubt whether the idea has ever engaged its attention. It is apparently anxious to kill the goose to get at the golden eggs, an act of childish folly it would be sure to bitterly repent later on. The Governor of Shantung shows in his report a decline of revenue collected on behalf of the Board of Works of Tls. 1,525, and on that for the Board of Revenue of Tls. 2,483. These amounts, when compared with the total sums collected, are considerable, and show how heavy duties often fail to prove profitable. To impose excessive taxation on goods is, too, to put a premium on smuggling. Those articles on which duties are highest are, naturally, the ones which offer the most temptation to the contrabandist. A prohibitive duty invariably produces the double evil of a falling away of trade and an increase in smuggling. The sooner the Chinese Government recognises this fact the better it will be both for its own pecuniary interests and for the extension of legitimate trade.

DISAFFECTION IN JAPAN.

The latest received papers from Yokohama do not contain any intimation of the final and complete suppression of the agrarian disturbances in Japan. Most probably those in the Shiragi ken, which were on the largest scale, have been quelled by now, but the discontent among the farmers is sure to smoulder on unless the Government does something to meet their views, and settle their grievance with regard to the land tax. Meantime, to show how widespread is the dissatisfaction felt in connection with the proposed change, fresh disturbances have broken out in other provinces. Nor is the disaffection confined to the agriculturists. Since the suppression of the Kumamoto insurrection, great discontent has, it is said, prevailed in the neighbourhood. A short time back a policeman was found murdered in the streets of Kumamoto, and there are not wanting other signs of hostility towards the ruling powers. It is reported, also, that disaffection exists in the Saga ken, while a small disturbance is stated to have broken out among the shizoku of Kagoshima. In fact, there is a good deal of rebellious feeling lurking among various classes, which him would show itself, but dare not. This is not a healthy condition of things, and it behoves the MIKADO's Government to set to work to clear away all ground for complaint, at the same time that it represses with a firm hand any disposition

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

WEDNESDAY, 17th January.

Sales of Patna reported to day at $882½ to $884, and of Benares at $847 to $850; the stock of the former is given at 2,100 chests, and of the latter at 600 chests. The quotation for New Malwa is $860, exclusive of allowance; no old drug on the market, and for which there is no enquiry. Stock of New given at 600 chests.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamship *Geelong*, for London, &c.:—

For London 1,141 piculs Raw Silk, 3 bales Pongees Silk, 33 bales Waste Silk, 4 cases Silk Piece Goods, 630 pkgs. Sundries, 72 pkgs. Tea. For Continent 52 piculs Raw Silk. For India 100 pkgs. Silk, 500 pkgs. India. For Boston 674 boxes and 274 half-chests Tea.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....4/24
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight.....4/3
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/3½
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/3½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/3½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight.....229½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight.....229
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight.....?74½
Private, 30 days' sight.....76

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—28 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$610 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,750 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$200 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$575 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$174 per share, nominal.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—4½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—15 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 93 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.

Chinese Imper

shown to dispute its authority. It is far better at all times to rule by love than fear, both on account of the firmer basis of such rule and for the sake of the harmony it produces. If, however, certain laws are passed which press unfairly upon a particular class, it cannot be expected that that class will be content to rest under what it considers an act of injustice. The Japanese Government has undoubtedly shown too little consideration for class interests when legislating for the nation, with the result that several measures, good in themselves if properly administered, have provoked emphatic manifestations of ill will from the people whom they have injuriously affected. It is not too late to mend, however, and it is to be hoped that the Government will yet perceive the mistakes it has made and do its best to rectify them.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

About four years ago there was a strong feeling in the Colony, which found expression in the leading columns of this journal, that St. Paul's College was not to put the matter in its mildest form, fulfilling the intentions of the pious founders. The institution was primarily founded, to use the words of one of its statutes, "for the object of training a body of native clergy and Christian teachers for the propagation of the Gospel in China according to the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland, and under the immediate control of the Bishop of the diocese." It is also provided by the same statutes, however, that students, European as well as native, may be admitted to the benefits of the College to be educated in conformity with the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England. Bishop Smith took a deep interest in the foundation, and by his exertions a large number of scholars were collected. But under Bishop Alford the College declined, and he at length sent the remainder of the scholars to the Government Central Schools. The building was henceforth either not used at all, or it was appropriated to a purpose quite alien to the wishes of those who subscribed or collected the money spent in its erection. This was, naturally enough, felt to be a grievance. It is satisfactory now to be able to state that this grievance no longer exists. Through the energetic and untiring efforts of Bishop Burdon, St. Paul's College is at last doing the work for which it was founded, and in a way that must afford much gratification to its friends. Six English and several Chinese students are being prepared for missionary work, and a school has been established for European and Chinese boys. A few days since Mr. F. Stewart examined the school, and reported that 83 per cent. of all the scholars had passed. This result must be considered very satisfactory, and the Bishop and Mr. May, the master, are to be congratulated upon achieving it. Such was the feeling of the few friends who assembled in the College Library recently to witness the presentation of prizes to the most successful scholars. Sir John Smale occupied the chair on the occasion, and made a few appropriate remarks to each recipient. The Rev. R. Heyward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain, the Rev. E. Davys, and several ladies were present. The following were the principal prizes:—

Special Knowledge of Holy Scriptures: Chinese, Le Asek, a silver watch. English: Evan McLeup, a silver pencil case; Charles Tomlin, a book.

Translation: Le Asek, a silver pencil case; and three others received prizes.

General: Lau Ahu, silver watch; Charles Tomlin, silver pencil case; Habdolah, knife; Wee Aon, silver pencil case; Ng Ohn Hai, silver pencil case; and eleven others received prizes.

SALE OF THE S. S. N. CO. TO THE CHINA MERCHANTS' COMPANY.

SHANGHAI, 15th January.

At a meeting of shareholders to-day the sale of the S. S. Navigation Company to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company was sanctioned.

The *N. C. Daily News* says it is generally understood that the conditions of the sale are as follow:—The purchase money for the ships, plant, and property to be Tls. 2,000,000, of which one-half will be paid within about six weeks, and the remainder by instalments extending over three or four years, interest at the rate of 8 per cent being paid upon the balances in the meantime. There remains the Reserve Fund of something over Tls. 400,000, which, after deduction of expenses, will be available for distribution among the shareholders, and will bring the amount returnable in respect of each share, up to fully par value. The Taotai's organ, the *Sin-pao*, however, says the payment will be completed about April next year.

By private advices from Shanghai, we learn that the China Merchants' Company have also obtained a guarantee that there will be no opposition on the part of the vendors for twenty years.

THE AGRARIAN RIOTS IN JAPAN.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes the following items concerning the agrarian riots in the Aichi and Mie-ken:—

On the 20th ult. a number of excited farmers held meetings in the Mie-ken, and their example was followed by the farmers of the Aichi-ken. Most of them assembled at the town of Yokkaichi. On the following day they threatened to attack the Mitsui Bank in Nagoya, which in consequence had to be guarded by a number of the local officials. In Yokkaichi, an official was killed by the insurgents, who cut all the telegraph wires which connect the eastern and south-western provinces with the town. According to a private telegram received from Nagoya on the 23rd ult. the insurgents set Yokkaichi on fire, and an extensive portion of the town was burned down. But the branch offices of the Mitsui Bank and Kaisokwaisha Companies and the telegraph office were fortunately protected from injury. Nearly the whole town of Tsu, Ise, was destroyed, including many public buildings, and a large number of noisy people assembled at Innyama, Owari, and Imao, Mino. A telegram, which was despatched from the Aichi Kencho at 6.40 p.m. the same day, says about one hundred farmers of the Mie-ken attacked six district offices in various villages and burned them to the ground. A force of the garrison troops as well as a number of police was sent against them. Four of the principal leaders of the mob were arrested during the night of the 22nd ultimo, and all the rest repaired towards the Gifu-ken to join their companions. Measures are now about to be taken for the suppression of the disturbances in the Aichi-ken.

All the farmers of the village of Toyohara, Isarago-kori, Mie-ken, held meetings on the night of the 18th ultimo, beating drums in order to excite their courage. The farmers in twenty-four other villages followed their example immediately, in spite of prohibitions by the Kencho. Early on the morning of the 20th ultimo the insurgents, each of whom were armed with various kinds of weapons, attacked the local offices at Tsu. Half a battalion of infantry was sent against them from Nagoya. A steamship company's office in Kuwana was destroyed during the night of the 20th. At the request of the governor of the Aichi-ken, the towns of Miya and Saga were strictly guarded, each by half a battalion of troops. Half a battalion was sent to the Gifuken on the 21st. On the following day, half a battalion of infantry, stationed at the branch barracks in Otsu, was ordered to start for the Mie-ken.

Owing to the alteration of the land-tax, the Nagano-ken (Shinsiu) is much disturbed, and farmers are holding meetings here and there.

The following account of the doings of the agrarian rioters in the Mie-ken is one of the most authentic. "At first about two thousand five hundred men, belonging to six villages, viz., Kumotsu, Tenoo, Shimazuki, Tonotsu, Nagatsune, and Komoji, in the district of Yasumotsu, Ise, including a few Shinto priests of Dujingu, who were lately discharged from their duties, murmured against the alteration of the land-tax. About 200 ex-retainers of the ex-Daimio Todo united with them, and produced much excitement in many villages. They destroyed all the bridges and posts of the telegraph lines between Ujyono and Shirako, Kanbe and Yokkaichi, and set every house on fire whose proprietor or tenant refused to join their party. At about 6 p.m. on the 7th ultimo the farmers burned down the telegraph office, primary school house, and police station, in the town of Tsu; and during the two following days they remained there collecting additions to their forces. On the 20th ult. their number amounted to about fifteen thousand. They were armed with swords, and lances manufactured out of bamboo, and they endeavoured to kill every person belonging to the government whom they met. About five hundred advanced towards the village of Inari at the foot of the Tadeyama, and issued a notice to the effect that any one who refused to favour their party would be killed immediately. It is said that the local officials were once obliged to flee with important documents. When the garrison troops had overcome a party which had opposed them in front, another appeared in their rear. No house of the Kuno or Kocho was left standing. One battalion of infantry advanced as far as the villages of Fukuda and Nitta. At about 4 p.m. on the 9th ult. terrible conflagrations were seen burning in about sixteen towns or villages. About twenty farmers surrounded the building of Yoshino-Gakko within the old castle at Tsu, where they were encountered by about seven shizoku. The latter intreated them to disperse peacably, but were assailed by them instead. The shizoku became very angry and killed five farmers, putting the rest to flight; and the heads of those killed were exposed at the entrance to the school. No building constructed according to European architecture escaped destruction. The villages of Nikko, Akitake, and Kuchiba are yet guarded by about three battalions. No severe engagement has yet taken place between the troops and insurgents."

Agrarian riots are likely to break out in the province of Shimosa. On the 15th ult. about six hundred farmers under the command of five men of the country of Nagao assembled at the Buddhist monastery of Honmiji. The kocho of the Shigewara district, at the peril of their lives, instructed them to disperse. Nearly half returned to their homes, whilst the rest yet hold their ground at the monastery, saying that nothing will oblige them to disperse unless their wishes be granted.

Farmers in the province of Yamato are ready to unite with the rioters of the Mie-ken. On the 21st ult. Mr. Zeisho, governor of the Sakai-ken, became anxious lest they should join the rioters, who are now advancing by the Yamato road, and sent a message to the Osaka barracks, requesting the despatch of troops, in order to prevent their rising. About three hundred soldiers left Osaka at 7 p.m. on the same day.

At dawn on the 21st ult. a large number of the rioters of the Mie-ken made a raid into the Gifu-ken, where they set twenty-four kocho houses on fire in the counties of Ishitsu and Nakajima. The fires were visible for a circuit of one and a half ri (nearly four miles). Mr. Shiwa, kanji, and his subordinate officials guarded Kasamatsu at the head of a force of policemen. The city of Gifu was thrown into great confusion, and citizens were very busy removing their clothing and furniture. The kencho was guarded by officials and two companies of firemen; and all the public documents were collected and placed in godowns at a distance from the kencho. About twenty-two police met at the village of Akitake a large crowd of farmers. Fortunately for the policemen, who were at once obliged to retreat, half a battalion of infantry from Nagoya came to their aid. At the appearance of the troops the rioters began to disperse, and about forty were arrested. About one hundred farmers were arrested in the Aichi-ken. It is hoped that these riots will be suppressed within a few days. *Japan Gazette.*

HONGKONG.

The fortnight just concluded has been quiet and uneventful in this Colony. The members of the Hongkong Choral Society gave their first concert of the season on the 11th instant, which proved a success musically though it was rather thinly attended.

A large junk, caught in a squall beating up from Green Island on the 15th instant, turned completely over. The French gunboat *Tuttaman*, passing at the time on her passage to Canton, observed this and at once lowered her boats and saved all hands.

The new road over the Peak to Aberdeen is now open in its entire length and almost finished in its construction. Another road has also been made, branching off from the one to Aberdeen and running along the side of Mount Gough until it joins the Wanchai Gap road. The latter has now been connected with Kennedy road.

The bao-gum trees planted some months ago in various parts of the island are all coming on very well. Those planted in the police compound at Aberdeen are growing rapidly, and it is to be hoped the boasted good qualities of the tree will be proved to have an existence in fact by the increased healthiness of this station, which has acquired an unenviable reputation.

The total rainfall for the year 1876, according to the figures given in the *Government Gazette*, was 104.02 inches. Of this no less than 52.43 inches fell in the month of August. February was the driest month in the year, only 0.45 inch falling in that month. The average rainfall in Hongkong is 71 inches, from which it will be seen that the past year was an exceptionally wet one.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. of the total destruction of their premises at Yokohama by fire. It appears that the fire originated in the adjoining premises, and both buildings were reduced to ashes before it could be subdued. It is not known whether the fire spread further. The stock was fully insured, and the loss will fall chiefly on the home offices.

The Inst Point Sugar Works had a narrow escape of having been burnt down on the 4th inst. At about two o'clock a.m. a room occupied by a Portuguese clerk in the central building was discovered to be in flames, the flooring blazing up to the ceiling and burning through to the room below. The alarm was given, and promptly Mr. Newman, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., had his engine and fire brigade on the spot. Inspector Rivers with his engine and men were also early at the scene, and the conflagration was soon extinguished. The supposed origin of the fire was from cinders falling out of the grate on to the floor.

Some measurements of the growth of the aerial roots of the *Ficus retusa* (commonly known here as the banyan tree, although it is not strictly speaking a banyan) taken by Mr. Ford in the Government Gardens, have given the following results—A root which on the 15th November, 1875, measured 3.15 inches in circumference, on the 28th December, 1876, measured 7 inches. During the wet season, from April to September the increase was 2.68 inches, and during the dry months from November to March and October to December 1.15 inch. Another root which on the 15th November, 1875, measured 2.56 inches, on the 28th December, 1876, measured 6.56 inches. In this case the increase during the six wet months was 2.87 inches, and during the seven dry ones 1.12 inch.

A scheme for the establishment of a steam laundry in the Colony has been brought before the community. A prospectus has been issued in which the outlay is estimated at not more than $10,000, and the annual profit at $9,000. This profit is expected to be earned on 250,000 pieces per month at a charge of $1.50 per hundred pieces. A meeting was held in the City Hall on the 11th inst. to consider the scheme, and Mr. C. E. Collinge, the promoter, went into details at some length. The capital of the proposed company is to consist of a thousand shares of $25 each, one-fourth of which have which already been taken. After some discussion, a provisional committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Crawford, Kier, Jorey, and Collinge, was appointed to make inquiries and report to a future meeting as to the practicability of the scheme.

The Hon. Mr. Philippo, the new Attorney-General, appeared for the first time in the Supreme Counton the 11th inst. On the judges taking their seats, the Chief Justice said—"Before proceeding to the business of the day permit me to say a word to the Attorney-General. It will be only a word. We have seen in the papers what has been said of his past career, at least recently, and we, of course, accept that as a promise of what we shall have here. We only hope his career here will be as satisfactory to himself and the public as it has been hitherto. I will say nothing more at present. I hope it will not be my duty to address the Attorney-General when he retires." The Attorney-General replied—"I am extremely obliged to your Lordship for welcoming me to Hongkong in this kind manner. I hope I shall prove myself deserving of what your Lordship has said." Mr. Russel said—"Permit me, on behalf of the bar, to say that we are very glad to see Mr. Philippo in his place here, and we hope that he will, as no doubt he will, greatly facilitate the despatch of the business of the court."

The Bishop of Victoria ordained the Rev. J. H. Sedgwick a priest at the 11 o'clock service at the Cathedral on the 7th instant. His Lordship preached a sermon from the words "Woe is unto me if I preach not the gospel." He spoke of the duty resting upon Christians to do all in their power to evangelise the world, and the responsibility of the Church of England with regard to missions. He gave a brief account of the work of the Church Missionary Society in the North of China, but said that south of Foochow but little had yet been done. It was now proposed to establish a mission on the mainland, and in this work he who was that morning to be ordained would have much to do. His Lordship then spoke of the work being done in connection with St. Paul's College, where six English and several native students are being trained for the mission he had referred to, and made an appeal on behalf of that institution, to which the offertory was to be devoted. The Litany was said by the Rev. E. Davys, and the Communion read by the Bishop, the Colonial Chaplain reading the Epistle. There was a good congregation.

A case has been tried in the Supreme Court arising out of a dispute on a charter party. The American ship *Mount Washington* was chartered by Messrs. Pustau and Co. a house at Hamburg to proceed to Hongkong, one of the conditions of the charter party being as follows:—"In chartering the vessel outward from Hongkong, the captain is bound to give on equal terms shatterers correspondents the preference." On the arrival of the vessel here the captain learned by telegram that the owners had effected a charter for her to take a cargo from Iloilo to Boston. He could not, therefore, take up the charters offered by Messrs. Pustau and Co., although better terms were offered by them. On a settlement of accounts, Messrs. Pustau and Co. retained $1,000, alleging that amount to be due to them for commission on the charter which had been effected, the condition as to giving them the preference not having been complied with. The captain brought suit to recover this amount. The court held, however, that the plaintiff had committed a breach of contract as contained in the charter party, and gave judgment for defendants.

At the Police Court, on the 12th inst., Chan Asee, a shop coolie, charged with being concerned in a burglary at Macao, was again brought up. The burglars broke into the house of Chan Acheung, a pawnbroker, on the night of the 10th November last, and carried off jewellery and clothing to the value of 400 taels and also the pawnbroker's step-mother, two of his brother's concubines, his younger brother's wife, two young sisters, his young brother, his nephew about two months old, a nurse, and three servant girls. The case, it may be remembered, was concluded on the 5th instant. There being no rendition treaty between England and Portugal the prisoner could not be handed over, but being considered dangerous to the peace and good order of this Colony he was ordered to find security in two householders of $50 each for three months. He failed to find the security. Meanwhile the Macao pawnbroker, making use of the Chinese claim that Macao is the territory of the Emperor of China, and that the Portuguese are only there on sufferance, applied to the Chinese Government, and in consequence the Canton authorities yesterday applied for his rendition. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

CANTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

4th January.

In the Ko U district, at a distance of about forty miles from Canton, a yamen was plundered a few days ago, by a band of robbers numbering about two hundred. They ransacked every part of the yamen, and not satisfied with this, carried off the daughter of a petty officer living on the premises, a girl sixteen years of age. During the same night three villages were visited by these ruffians, and extensive robberies and depredations were committed. The matter, of course, is in the hands of the authorities, but no arrests have been made. The weakness of the administration is strikingly exhibited in the impunity with which armed bands of men are allowed to prowl about the country laying waste villages, whose inhabitants are too few to effectually defend their property.

The gambling at Honan still goes on, and indeed, is indulged in pretty openly. On the 31st ultimo, in a house opposite to a largely frequented temple, a serious fight occurred between the gamblers, which arose out of a dispute in reference to some debts. One man was killed immediately, and several were wounded.

About midnight on the 29th ultimo a fire broke out near the Pan U yamen, in the old city, in which fire houses were burnt down. No lives were lost. A number of thieves were caught during the time the fire continued endeavouring to loot.

At Hiangshan a robbery was committed a few days ago. Two shops were pillaged and booty carried off to the amount of $1,200. A relative of one of the owners was also carried off for whom a ransom of $1,000 is demanded.

A sad end to a merry meeting occurred the other day at Hiangshan. There is a rich family there surnamed Chow, who possess property to the amount of $1,000,000. It being his mother's birthday, the head of the family invited a large party to dinner. Amongst the guests was an officer of the ninth rank and his wife. After the party was over the mother invited the officer's wife to remain and pass the night with her. This she consented to do, and the inmates of the house retired to rest. Next morning it was discovered that some time during the night the officer's wife had hung herself. No reason is assigned for the act.

9th January.

During the review of the troops by the Viceroy and Lieutenant Governor on the Northern Parade Ground, on the 5th instant, a fatality occurred by the fall of a tree. A number of people had climbed up this tree, which is said to have been about a century old, in order to get a better view of the movements of the military. Suddenly it gave way, and several persons were crushed to death and ten others were severely injured.

Another case of brigandage is reported from Hiangshan. The robbers plundered a chandler's shop, and carried off the shopkeeper, for whose ransom they demand $1,000. No arrests have been made.

11th January.

On the afternoon of the 7th instant the premises of Mr. E. Brown, formerly proprietor of the International Hotel, were visited by robbers. Some few articles were carried away, but one of the thieves was captured and taken before the native authorities, by whom he was sentenced to be flogged through the streets.

A village not very far distant from this city was attacked the other day by a band of about seventy ruffians, with intent to sack it of everything valuable; but the inhabitants assembled to defend their homes and property, and after killing two of the robbers succeeded in putting the rest to flight. A few of the villagers were slightly wounded.

13th January.

The Authorities have made the customary announcement at this time of year that their seals of office will be closed from the 1st proximo to the 3rd March next on account of Chinese New Year, during which period ordinary business will not be transacted.

About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Western suburb, but was fortunately extinguished before it could spread. Only one house was burnt down, and no fatalities occurred.

A bit of promotion has fallen to the lot of a brother of the Tartar General in this city. He has, it is said, been lately appointed to be a Vice-President in the Board of War.

Notwithstanding all the efforts made by the Viceroy to put down gambling in Canton, it still flourishes in secret, owing to the laxity or corruptness of some of the officials. It having come to the knowledge of the Viceroy that a large number of gambling establishments were in existence, he caused a sudden descent to be made upon them, which resulted in the closing of about forty-five of these dens. But, in all probability, fresh ones will soon start up elsewhere. It is impossible to put down this vice so long as the official underlings connive at the maintenance of the gambling houses.

SWATOW.

(From our own Correspondent.)

11th January.

There has been little or nothing doing here, and in consequence no news to report. An address has been signed here by the community of Swatow to General I. F. Shepard, late American Consul, expressing regret at his removal from this port. I herewith append a copy of the address:—

"To General Shepard, United States Consul, Swatow.

"Sir,—We the undersigned members of the Swatow community desire to convey to you the expression of our sincere feeling of regret at your departure from amongst us, as well as the assurance of our hearty good wishes for your future health, happiness, and success in the new sphere of action allotted you by your Government.

"It is not for us to criticise the act of the United States Government in making the change which removes you from this place where you have earned the highest and general esteem for courtesy in official intercourse, as well as amicability and kindliness in social relations; but it may be permitted to us to hope that should any future changes in the administration of the affairs of the United States in China render your return feasible and agreeable to yourself it may be our good fortune to welcome you back to resume the duties you have so honorably and efficiently fulfilled. If not, pray remember as as your success will influence in whatever direction or capacity your country may call upon the most fitting for the exercise of your eminent abilities.

"Signed by the Community of Swatow.

"Swatow, January 10th, 1877."

The General left yesterday, per steamer *Tientsin*, for Hankow, to which he has been appointed Consul.

AMOY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

3rd January.

There has been nothing to chronicle from this port for the past few days save that our Christmas and New Year holidays passed off as usual.

Yesterday (January 2nd) at about 9.30 p.m. a fire broke out at a place in Chinese town called Tao Bee Lo Teo, not far from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and foreign hongs. The night was very windy and the sky was reddened with a flickering, lurid glare, and every now and then a tongue of flame shot up, giving evidence that the conflagration was raging fiercely. The spot was soon crowded with foreigners and Chinese, running in the direction of the blaze. The European residents of Koolangsoo and Amoy, together with the several fire engines and apparatus belonging to the different hongs were, of course, first in the scene, and rendered very valuable service in checking the flames, otherwise a very serious conflagration might have taken place. The crew of a Chinese gunboat, a number of Manila and other seamen, and several of the officers of H. I. Customs, were also present, and all were energetic in their efforts to stop the progress of the flames. For the five or six hours that the fire existed the flames were very imposing. Doors, windows, and wooden partitions were torn down from a great many houses and hose and after hose were brought to bear in different directions. These operations speedily put out the fire. It seems that the place where the fire originated was a candle and paper shop. A block of about 80 large Chinese hongs, occupied by about 100 tradesmen, were burnt down and about as many more damaged. None of the houses were insured (because the local insurance offices take no risks on Chinese buildings), and the loss in real and personal property is estimated to range from $30,000 to $40,000. I am informed that six Chinese have perished in the flames.

I cannot close this without mentioning that Messrs. Hollander and Bailey, Tidewaiters in the Imperial Chinese Customs, and Mr. Hutchings specially distinguished themselves during the fire by their services, and deserve great commendation.

12th January.

The meeting of residents held at the Club Theatre on the 22nd ult. having failed to introduce Municipal Regulations and Bye Laws for the settlement of the island of Koolangsoo, an adjourned meeting of residents, on the British Concession, in the Amoy town was held at the British Consulate, on the 3rd inst. "to take into consideration the regulations attached (a copy of which appeared in your journal of the 26th ultimo) and take such steps with regard thereto as may be determined."

The following are the minutes of the said meeting:—

H.B.M.'s Consul took the chair and read the circular calling the meeting. He then informed the meeting that he had called them together in consequence of the constant complaints which had reached him of the filthy state of the settlement and the general desire which had been expressed that something should be done to remedy it. A copy of regulations were before the meeting, and it was for them to say whether they wished these regulations established in their place or to continue without any regulations as at present.—After some desultory conversation it was proposed by Mr. Pye, seconded by Mr. Darling, that the regulations before the meeting be adopted.—Carried unanimously.—It was then proposed by Mr. Kleinwächter, seconded by Mr. Petersen, that Messrs. Bruce, Craig, Danielsen, Kleinwächter, and E. Pye be elected a Committee under these regulations.—Carried unanimously.—The meeting then proceeded to discuss ways and means, and it was determined to raise a sufficient fund to meet the cost of scavengers and leave the question of further improvements till estimates could be obtained.—It was then proposed by Mr. Pye, seconded by Mr. Kleinwächter, that a rate of $50 per lot be raised to meet current expenses.—Carried unanimously.—The meeting then adjourned after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The following notification was circulated by the local authorities among the different Consuls a few days ago:—

"No admittance.

"Access to those portions of the camp (at the beach, beyond the race course I presume) occupied by the soldiers being strictly prohibited, all persons are hereby cautioned against attempting to enter such places.

"The various Consuls have been duly notified to the above effect, and after this notification offenders will be proceeded against and punished according to law."

There is rather less than the usual amount of excitement in racing circles, although we are a week within the mussing. The "Griffins" are attracting the greatest amount of attention, Outcast, Big Savage, Briar o'Mar, Marmalade, and Saxon appearing to be favorites. Amongst the veterans the favorites appear to be Scamp, Hercules, Alexis, and Sincoure, all of whom are said to be in fine form. The lotteries are announced to take place shortly.

FOOCHOW.

The proclamation in regard to the Yunnan outrage, assented to by the Chinese Government has been posted in the City and Suburbs. We shall furnish our readers with a translation of the document in our next issue.

We hear of an impudent attempt at robbery at a foreign house the other night. Fortunately the inmates were alarmed in time, and the intruders departed without booty. One of the would-be thieves, in order to avoid capture, jumped from the second floor verandah of the house in question to the ground, a distance of about 30 feet, without sustaining any known injury.

On the 11th ultimo, while passing to the southward of Flat Rock, the British ship *Norman Court* struck the bottom. As soon as possible soundings were taken, giving 4 fathoms at the first, and 7 fathoms at the second cast of the lead. Flat Rock bore by corrected compass bearings, N.N.W. distant half a mile. The tide at the time being half-ebb. Flat Rock is situated to the eastward of Mason Island, distant from the nearest point ¾ of a mile. According to the chart, at this distance and on this bearing, there should have been found 18 fathoms of water.

Ting Futai left for Taiwan-foo on the 30th ultimo, in one of the Arsenal gunboats. The object of His Excellency's visit is, we believe, to make a searching enquiry into Formosa administration generally, and especially to investigate certain charges of corruption that have been brought against several district magistrates. We may rest assured that the delinquents will meet with as little consideration at the hands of Ting Futai as their brother culprits on the mainland have already received. As our readers are no doubt aware, Formosa forms a part, and, if report is to be credited, not the least corrupt part of this province. The high Chinese officials have an absurd dread of the climate, in which even Ting Futai is said to share; but the smaller fry have hitherto made the game pay.—*Foochow Herald.*

SHANGHAI.

We understand that the first of the new Consular appointments, under the Chefoo Convention, has been made. Mr. E. C. Babor is to go to Chunking, and is making preparations for his journey.

The *Gazette* of the 6th December gives particulars of the canals lately constructed in the neighbourhood of Tientsin, out of funds supplied by the gentry, to provide work and relief for the sufferers from the scarcity. We congratulate the Tientsin authorities on the application of this principle, in preference to supporting the suffrers in idleness, and trust that their example will be followed.

We hear that the *Lapwing* is likely to be repaired in Shanghai by Messrs. Boyd and Co. It is said that an examination of her hull shows her to be of magnificent workmanship throughout, to have withstood the strain she has done without damage. She is of course very much damaged about the keel, showing what a severe hammering she has resisted, but the upper part of her hull is not strained or injured.

On the 20th ultimo, at the Mixed Court, the case of assault by throwing stones, &c., preferred by Mr. Love against some inhabitants of the village of Cheng-ku-pang, on the Pootung shore, again came on for hearing. It had been adjourned for the production of the real offenders, none of whom were forthcoming at the previous hearing. The Tepao now produced seven boys, ranging from seven to eleven years of age, and from a statement elicited by the Magistrate from one of the elder, the charge of throwing was clearly proved against them.—Mr. Davenport caused the Magistrate to be informed that it was not vengeance that was sought, but simply protection from such offences.—The three oldest boys were sentenced to receive ten strokes each on the hand, which were then inflicted. They were then, with the lesser ones, warned that if they threw stones at foreigners again, they would be imprisoned.—The Tepao, who had not only told falsehoods regarding the matter to the Chehsien, but had also signed a false bond resting thereto in that official's office, was sent into the city to be dealt with by him.

The *Shenpao* contains rather an amusing account of steps that are being taken to bring outlying island of the Chusan Archipelago, within the pale of civilisation. This island, called Teetou-shan, or some like name, has apparently been a *terra incognita* to the Mandarins, whose knowledge of the coast was probably very limited before the advent of steamers. Happening however, lately, to become aware of its existence, the Chusan officials one day moved in to explore, and finding a considerable area of ploughed land, concluded that it ought to be taxed. They accordingly memorialised Peking to that effect, representing no doubt the anxiety of the inhabitants to be brought more directly under the paternal rule. The Imperial assent was of course given; but the islanders themselves demurred. They had got on so long by themselves, that they could probably continue to do so. Their Elders settled their difficulties to their satisfaction, and what for were they to pay taxes? However, they were willing to agree on two conditions; one that they should have a resident mandarin, the other that some watercourse should be deepened at the Government expense. If they had to pay, they would have a *quid pro quo*. It had been proposed, apparently only to send an officer occasionally to collect taxes, but if they were to be taxed they would have a mandarin all to themselves. We have not yet learned whether the Government have accepted these conditions; but the incident as it stands is rather a curious one.

About five o'clock a.m. on the 4th inst. a fire broke out in the shop of a picture dealer in the native portion of the Kinkiang road, opposite the Old Cemetery. The discovery was made by a man in the adjoining house, who, sleeping on the ground floor, felt the single-brick division-wall against which his bed was placed, become uncomfortably hot. He ran into the street, and seeing the next house on fire, at once raised an alarm, and the fire-bells were rung. Before help could come, the flames had caught the adjoining houses, and seemed likely to spread northerly in the direction of the Malou. The police were first to arrive with a number of extinctears, and with these they did good service in stopping the progress of the fire, east and west, but they could not reach far enough to cut it off northwards. In a few minutes however, the fire brigades and the hook and ladder companies began to arrive, and, water being plentiful in the wells, the flames were soon got under, four houses only being consumed. The efforts of the firemen were much aided by the brick party walls of the premises, but for which and the prompt use of extinctears by the police, all the wooden fronted houses in the row would probably have been destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned through one of the occupants of the picture shop, who was known to be an opium-smoker, upsetting his lamp. There were five men in the house, all of whom decamped at the first alarm, and search for them has hitherto been unavailing.

We hear that the case of the lodging house keeper is still a source of considerable worry to the Taotai, and of angry contention between his two fiery old subordinates, the Mixed Court and the City Magistrates. We mentioned some time ago that a despatch had been addressed by Mr. Medhurst to the Taotai on the subject, and that the latter had called upon the Chehsien for a report on the case. We hear that this document has been sent in, and that in it the Chehsien adheres to his own view of the case, wishes to release Chu Yun-lung (the mandarin lodger) and to "make an example" of Tsai Chen-sang, the unhappy lodging-house-keeper who has been the object of persecution. He affirms the whole case to have been trumped up by the latter, because Chu pressed for money which he had previously lent Tsai to get him out of prison for debt, and that the latter placed the articles found in Chu's boxes, in order to manufacture evidence against him. The ridiculous charge, moreover, is pressed against Tsai, of disobeying the orders of the Court by refusing to produce the men whom he alleges were robbed in his house; as if the poor wretch wouldn't be too glad to do so if he could reach them. The Chehsien knows perfectly well, as we pointed out some time ago, that the men have gone away to their homes in other provinces, far out of Tsai's reach even if he knew their addresses. The Taotai has not, we believe, yet ventured an opinion on the matter, and rather dreads the necessity for doing so. He is believed to appreciate the merits of the case, but to be willing to screen the Chehsien if that can be arranged.

The adjourned hearing of the case arising out of the late disturbances on the Woosung Railroad, took place on the 29th ultimo at the Mixed Court. In addition to the three primarily accused, who have remained in prison ever since, four others, the tepaos of three districts, and the man who was alleged to have originated the squeezing of the $21 from the native workmen employed on the line, were produced. The Taotai had deputed Ch'ai, the Chehsien's assistant, to act for him, and he took his seat on the Bench, and appeared to direct the whole hearing. He spent much time in a useless endeavour to induce Chu Fêng-fêng, the ringleader of the mob, to confess all he knew; and after reading over the evidence previously given, and hearing Mr. Eddowes, the Station Master at the Bar and Creek Stations, and the Ningpo man who was carried off, give their reasons for identifying four of the accused (the tepaos being merely held responsible for the disorder in their districts), the Court adjourned for consultation.—The result was that Fêng-fêng was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and his two chief associates to one month each; the three tepaos and the man charged with squeezing, being cautioned and bound over to keep the peace in future.—Mr. Davenport said the reason why short terms of imprisonment were inflicted was because it was believed that none of the accused intended injury to life, and that they merely put the obstructions on the line to stop the work. For such an offence, the Chinese law provided the infliction of 80 blows, but it was thought that the infliction of short terms of imprisonment would have a stronger deterrent effect.

A fire broke out about half-past nine on the night of the 1st instant, in the block of Chinese houses through which run the passages Tang-king-pang and Rue du Consulat, and for some time threatened to assume serious dimensions, the alarm was speedily passed to the different Police Stations, and very quickly after the summons was heard from the fire bells, the Fire Brigades and Hook and Ladder Companies were hastening to the scene of disaster. Before any of the engines, however, commenced playing, the flames had got firm hold, and owing to the narrowness of the passage, and the houses being built of wood, both sides were blazing fiercely. Fortunately the wind, which, up to about the time of the outbreak had been blowing half-a-gale, suddenly dropped almost to a calm, but the flames nevertheless travelled with great rapidity through the entire block in which the fire began, when its progress either way was stopped by brick party walls. Owing to the long absence of rain, everything was very dry, and the copious streams of water poured upon the flames seemed for more than an hour to have no perceptible effect in checking their advance, and attention was therefore given to preserving the surrounding buildings, from which the occupants had from the commencement been busily engaged in removing their furniture and other property. By about midnight, the fire was apparently got under, and the word was passed for all the engines except Nos. 5 and 6 and the French manual to reel up and retire. They accordingly did so, and went away, but about two o'clock flames broke out in a house adjoining those in which the fire had previously raged, and it required nearly two hours' active exertion on the part of the French brigade to extinguish them. At one period, the second outbreak seemed likely to render it necessary to ring the alarm bells again, but fortunately this was obviated by the united efforts of the firemen, police, some sailors, and others, and by five o'clock all danger was over. Altogether some eighteen houses were either burnt or so much damaged as to necessitate rebuilding. Two children lost their lives, but seem to have been suffocated with the smoke.

We have important intelligence from Peking. Senor d'Espana, the Spanish Minister, has broken off diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government and left the Capital; and the frigate *Carmen*, whose impending visit we have already announced, is to be accompanied by the entire fleet from the Sulu Archipelago, consisting we believe of fourteen men-of-war. The cause of the rupture is understood to be the unsettled claim of the Spanish Government respecting the case of the *Saverona*, which was wrecked (we believe) in 1864 upon the Formosan coast, but it is whispered that the Cuban difficulty is at the bottom of the affair. There is another rumour, for the authenticity of which we do not vouch, that M. de Prat has left the Government service. We also hear that the Russians have succeeded in opening the navigation of the Chinese part of the Amoor river.

On the night of the 9th instant the fire-bell aroused the community, when it was found that a rather fierce conflagration had broken out on the French Concession, among some Chinese houses at the back of Kin-lee-yuen. It was rather an awkward place, and the firemen had some little difficulty in coping with the flames. Two engines arrived speedily, but again the creek was dry, and a deal of time was lost through this most untoward circumstance. Eventually, however, water was procured from the river, but not until a large amount of damage had been done. Close by, a quantity of merchandise was stored, including, it is said, some kerosene; this flared up brilliantly, and the reflection was seen upon the sky for a great distance. We are sorry to hear of one rather singular casualty, although it was unattended with any serious consequences. A wall which four sturdy firemen were attempting to batter down, unexpectedly, but not unnaturally, fell out instead of in, and out rolled sundry large bales and packages of goods,—the effect of which was that bricks, bales, and firemen were all toppled pell-mell into the creek. The men were not much hurt, however, and continued their exertions. The fire was got under about four o'clock the next morning.

We are informed that the missionaries of Shanghai are engaged in a benevolent effort in the interest of the refugees from the northern famine, who are encamped in booths outside the South Gate on the Parade Ground. These booths, as well as food, are provided for them by the native authorities and gentry. They are, however, sadly in need of medical treatment; and the missionaries, in order to supply this want as well as to avail themselves of so excellent an opportunity for illustrating the spirit of Christianity and bringing the Gospel to bear under circumstances that are historically most favorable, have appealed to the community for pecuniary assistance. This appeal has not been made in vain. Two hundred dollars were raised in one afternoon, and have been placed in the hands of Rev. E. B. Thomson, of the American Episcopal Mission, to be dispensed as occasion may require. Suitable native tenements on the edge of the Kao-chang, have already been engaged, and the good work of distributing medicines and preaching the Gospel will speedily be inaugurated. The missionaries wish to convey their thanks to the community for its generous response to the statement and appeal that were made, and to add, moreover, as justice requires, that it was found necessary to call upon but a small number of gentlemen in order to make up the amount. It may be found necessary to repeat the appeal, when others who may feel neglected will have an opportunity to respond.—*Courier.*

SOOCHOW.

29th December.

The public has been informed that the proclamation demanded by Sir Thomas Wade in consequence of Margary's sad fate has been posted in Hangchow, Soochow and Wuchang, and that it enjoins upon Chinese officials careful protection of foreigners travelling in China. Your Wuchang correspondent suggests the very natural question whether or not copies of this proclamation have been posted in the smaller places of the empire, where the faces of foreigners are seldom or never seen. Let us have light on this subject; let those who see this interesting document posted in the villages which they may have occasion to visit, make known the fact that they have seen it. It is in my power to testify that it has been posted in some of the large towns south of Soochow. It is worthy of notice that this method of publishing things which everybody ought to know is one which makes a very feeble and fleeting impression upon the public. One reason is that the proclamation is not posted in many places (an honourable exception must be made in the present instance) and hence there is a large proportion of

It may be remembered that last summer an expedition was organised by the Russian Government, consisting of a large number of workmen, for the purpose of constructing a military post on the Amoor river, about 2,000 ℔ from its mouth. About sixty workmen were engaged from Tientsin, and more than seventy from Chefoo. They reached their destination on the 11th of August. Half of the wages—ordinary workmen receiving about Tls. 3.00 per month—is to be paid to the families of the workmen in Tientsin. The directors of the work have written back that while the Chefoo men are quiet, industrious, and peaceable, some of those from Tientsin have neglected to work and have not omitted to gamble.—This circumstance, by the way, affords another powerful argument to those who are in favour of the immediate destruction of the city of Tientsin by fire, because it is a "vile place." When the wages came to be paid to the families of the absent workmen—"though lost to sight, to memory dear" by reason of the monthly payments expected—the families could not be made to understand why a deduction should be made, for the cause before mentioned. The dear departed had by no means notified their families of any derelictions on their own part, nor would the families believe that it was not a wholesale scheme to defraud them. Acting on this belief they thronged in a horde to the Russian Consulate, and their presence during two days of the past week has been decidedly annoying. A similar experience was met with in the month of August last. For some unexplained reason, no Russian gunboat is stationed here this winter, but two sentinels from the English and German gunboats, alternately have been posted at the gate of the Consulate, and the rabble has dispersed. This is not owing so much to the power of bayonets, as to the kindness of the Consul, who has advanced a considerable sum himself to relieve the immediate distress. If this had not been done, there is reason to believe that the life of the Chinese contractor would have been endangered if not lost, by the violence of the mob, as his door was assailed by a great crowd bent on mischief.

The river opposite the settlement has been frozen for two weeks or more, but the weather is mild and the ice is precarious.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

NEWCHWANG.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

15th December.

The news of the death of Ch'ang-shih Ku Chiang, Chun at Moukden reached this port some few days ago. As Viceroy of this province he proved a very able and energetic man. He introduced many much-needed reforms, and made himself a terror to the dishonest and to wrong-doers. Brigandage was kept down very much during his administration, and his loss will be sincerely regretted by all peaceably disposed and law-abiding people. He was brother to Ch'ung How.

Ice appeared in the river on the 19th ultimo, but it is not yet frozen across. The thermometer has shown 37 degrees of frost, and it is bitterly cold. The natives, as may be expected, feel it keenly, and it is anticipated that a great deal of poverty and distress will be experienced among them. It is said that several deaths from want and exposure have occurred up to the present time.

The wreck of the British barque *Salacia*, which struck on the bar in the river here on the 18th November, and had to be abandoned, was sold the other day at Newchwang for Tls. 179.

PEKING.

11th December.

The weather here is bright and cold, but not unseasonably so. The city and adjacent districts are largely plastered with the Yunnan proclamation. Accounts of sad distress among the districts affected by the late deficient harvests continue to be received; but up to the present time there has been no news of disturbances in consequence of this state of affairs. The only item of Chinese intelligence of any importance during the last few days is the appointment of Chunghow, the well-known member of the Tsung-li Yamen, to the post of acting Chiang-ch'un or Military Governor (Governor-General) of Cheng-king. His elder brother, Chung-shih, the present acting Governor-General, is reported to be ill at Moukden. In all probability, Chunghow's appointment will not be of long duration.

20th December.

The only additional news I have to send is that the present Tuotai at Hankow is promoted to be Judicial Commissioner at Foochow. General Kiu Shun is named Military Governor of the Ili region (*i.e.*, the whole of Sungaria and Chinese Turkestan) vice Yung-ts'ai-an, who is recalled to Peking; and Ying Hun, the late Governor-General of the Two Kwang, who was removed and degraded last year in consequence of the gambling licences scandal, is appointed to succeed Kiu Shun as Lieutenant-General of Urumtsi.

The weather is very cold.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

HIOGO.

We are informed by a native correspondent, that the opening of the ports of Shimonoseki in the Inland Sea, and Tsuruga on the north east coast, during 1877 to foreign trade and residence, is now under the consideration of the government. It is proposed to have no distinct foreign settlements, though certain localities will be defined for foreign premises, and conversations to contain certain trade observances hitherto inapplicable as between foreigners and Japanese in Japan, to be stipulated, also specified municipal rules and regulations to be observed by foreigners resorting to and taking up their quarters in those ports, to be maintained and enforced by the consular and other foreign courts. We think the scheme as propounded by our correspondent somewhat dim and obscure, though of practicable test, if and when properly shipshaped.—*Nipkon Standard.*

YOKOHAMA.

The dues paid into the Yokohama Custom House from January last to the 20th instant, amount to 1,476,511 yen and 18 sen.

Good matches are manufactured at Tobe, Yokohama. Mr. Scott, an English resident in Yokohama, has ordered about 25,000 boxes, for export to Shanghai.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says:—On the 2nd instant, the *Vineta*, German corvette, left for Germany. She took away twelve Japanese cadets who will study seamanship on board.

As the *Gorounmaru* neared Vries Island the other day a volcanic eruption was visible at a distance of thirty-five miles from the vessel's deck, and presented a truly magnificent spectacle.

On the 28th ultimo an investigation into the circumstances of the recent broil between the natives and Germans sailors was opened before the Vice-Governor of the Kanagawa ken and the German Consul.

After an absence of fourteen days Mr. S. Hodges, H.B.M. Consular Constable, returned on Saturday last in the *Tsuhei-maru* from his mission to the Bonin Islands. There are seventy-nine foreigners of various nationalities on the islands, exclusive of Japanese.

We hear that the German sailor who was so badly wounded in the head in the late *fracas* between the *Vineta's* men and the Japanese, is progressing favourably under the able treatment he is receiving at the British naval hospital. Another of the wounded men who was left behind by the *Vineta*, is now almost convalescent.

A telegram, published in the *Akebono-shimbun*, announces that, on the night of the 19th ult., some shizoku, accompanied by a large crowd of farmers, arrived at the harbour of Miye, Ise, in twenty-three junks. They all landed and immediately proceed to the local office which they attacked. Some of the officials were killed and others were badly wounded.

The new regulations for granting Certificates to Pilots for vessels of foreign form and construction, have been issued. These regulations appear to be adapted fully to meet the necessity that a Licensing Board should be appointed for pilots. From the 15th of January next the fault will rest with the Captain whose vessel may meet with disaster through the incompetence of unrecognised and unlicensed pilots.

The British schooner *Rupoh* was put up at auction on the 8th instant by Messrs. Bourne & Co. The attendance was very good; and the bidding, while it lasted, was spirited, commencing at $2,000. The vessel was ultimately knocked down to Captain Schmidt, of the *Kuroda*, for the sum of $3,800, subject, of course, to the provision imposed by the British Consular Court, in which the Court retained the power of accepting the bid or ordering another sale.

The festival of the New Year has been gaily kept by the Japanese, who were favoured with glorious weather for their rejoicings. Both in Tokio and Yokohama the decorations were exceptionally good. All the public offices and the railway stations were festooned and hung with flags; and the streets were thronged with young and old, joyous and gaily dressed, enjoying the crisp bright air, greeting their acquaintances, and playing the national game of battledore and shuttlecock.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that about ten cadets from the Marine School of the Mitsu Bishi Steamship Company will proceed to England in the *Niigata-maru* and *Takasago-maru*, when those vessels leave, in order to receive practical lessons in seamanship. A number of other students from the same school will also be detached for vessels plying in the inland sea. A number of sailing vessels are about to be built by the Company on foreign plans. The machinery of the *Yuko-maru*, *Kanagawa-maru*, *Genrin-maru*, and two or three other steamers will be taken out and they will be fitted up as sailing vessels.

On the afternoon of the 30th ult., about three o'clock, the foundation stones of a German Hospital were laid. The ceremony was an interesting one as such ceremonies usually are. The principal officers of the German man-of-war *Vineta*, the band, and about thirty seamen from the same vessel, were present. So was the German Consul and his staff, together with a number of ladies and gentlemen from the settlement, amounting in all to more than one hundred persons. The first stone was laid by the captain of the *Vineta*, assisted by his officers and the Consul, who all participated in spreading the mortar, and the latter delivered an address. The stone, which was suspended by a chain from the apex of a triangle decorated with flowers, was then laid in its place. The party afterwards proceeded to the next stone and went through a similar performance, at the close of which the captain of the *Vineta* called for three cheers from the spectators and met with a hearty response. This stone was laid by H.I.G.M.'s Consul, Mr. Zappe, assisted by Mrs. Evers and the officers of the *Vineta*. During the ceremony the *Vineta's* band played some national airs.

At a little before half past twelve on the morning of the 30th ult., a fire-bell rang out. Flames had been discovered issuing from a store on No. 45, in the occupation of a Frenchman, Mr. Anthony, immediately opposite the site of the late Japan Hotel, which was burned down about the middle of last year. A large crowd had collected on the vacant ground opposite the fire within five minutes of the alarm being sounded; and the Relief and Victoria fire-engines were soon on the spot, as was also Mr. Hohnbolz's private fire-engine, the hose from which was led from the well on Mr. H. Moss' premises on No. 43, and soon directed a jet of water upon the adjoining buildings. Some time necessarily elapsed before steam could be got up and water pumped by the Relief from their well on the compound where the alarm bell is hung; and by the time three powerful jets were got to play the house was gutted, and all the volunteers could do was to endeavor to preserve the adjoining and surrounding tenements from being invaded by the flames. In this they were completely successful; though at one time the Chinese Exchange shop which was only separated by a narrow passage from the burning building was in imminent danger. From the combustible nature of the goods in the store the fire consumed them and the house with such rapidity that, within an hour from the time of the first alarm being given, the walls had fallen, all danger of the spread of destruction was past, and the crowd had dispersed. The origin of the fire is, as usual, unknown. The building was a new one, having been erected only about a year ago, on the site of some of the fragile houses which were destroyed on the occasion of the burning of the Japan Hotel above referred to. Mr. Anthony's property was insured in the Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company for $5,000. The safe was disinterred from the ruins under which it was buried. It was opened to-day at the French Consulate, and its contents were found to have been only slightly singed.—*Japan Gazette.*

That game is not so scarce in Japan as many people think is shown by the fact that a shooting party, a few days ago, bagged 27½ brace of pheasants and a couple of woodcock in a day and a half, there being only two guns for the first half day, and three guns for the succeeding day. This is perhaps the best bag ever made in Japan.

It appears that the Community are unwilling to pay for the expense of lighting the streets with gas. The settlement has, we understand, been thoroughly canvassed, and the result is that subscriptions are promised to the extent of $220 (with probably another $20 or 30) per month. The total sum required was $420 per month for lighting the streets every day throughout the year, but as it seems useless to expect such a sum to be forthcoming, the Committee will endeavour to make the amount promised up to about $350, which will enable them to conclude a contract for lighting the streets about 23 days in the month, thus dispensing with the lamps on such nights as the moon gives the necessary light.

About seven o'clock on the evening of the 20th ult. a quarrel arose in Takashimacho among a number of sailors from the German corvette *Vineta*. The origin of the row is unknown, but the result was a general attack by the sailors on all who came within their reach, and the destruction of the furniture of the house they were visiting. The police from the station close at hand attempted to check the destruction which was going on, but were assaulted by the sailors and put to flight, being closely pursued along the road by their assailants, who broke many of the *jinrikishas* they came across, assaulting the coolies. Assistance was sent for, meanwhile, to the Central Police Station, whence a large force was despatched, which arrived at the scene about eight o'clock, to find that the disturbance was over, but with the sad result that in the general fight which seems to have occurred a German sailor had been killed by a blow on the forehead, two others had suffered contusions, while some of the *jinrikishas* coolies and policemen had been severely handled. At present it is unknown by whose hands the German sailor met his death.—*Japan Mail.*

TOKIO.

A silver mine has been discovered in the mountains of Asama, Settsu. Mr. Ito, Vice-Governor of the Hiogo-ken, is appointed superintendent.

A number of Coreans, who drifted in their boats on to the coast of Takushima, Kagoshima-ken, during last year, have been sent back to their native country.

Owing to the alteration in the land-tax, agrarian riots have broken out at Takasaki, where about fifty men have assembled. Disturbances have also occurred in the Naganoken.

At 2.20 a.m. on the 7th inst., a fire broke out at a certain Kurosawa's house at No. 28, Homachi, Numadzu, on the Tokaido, which burned about two hundred and eight houses to the ground.

On the 24th ultimo about five hundred farmers of the Chiba-ken invaded the Government offices at Sawara, Shinosu, and compelled the officials to receive a petition they had prepared on the subject of the land-tax.

Owing to the capitalisation of the shizokus' income and the alteration in the land-tax, much excitement prevails amongst the inhabitants of the Kochi-ken, where many of the local officials have resigned their posts.

Mr. Jones of the Kunjio-rio and two Japanese officials of that section, namely, Oku and Wasegawa, have been ordered to proceed to Philadelphia to make large purchases of various articles necessary for pastoral purposes.

It is said, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, that Shimadzu and Saigo the elder, will arrive at Tokio at the head of about seventeen regiments within this month. The rumour is not very reliable; but the price of rice has become very high.

An Italian in the employ of the Shi-hei-rio of the Okumsho, sent one hundred yen to the police station as a subscription towards alleviating the distress of the families of the policemen who were burned to death in the recent terrible fire in Tokio.

The *Choya Shimbun* says that the inhabitants of the provinces of Dewa are much excited; and that Mr. Sakai, ex-Daimio of that province, is said to have left Tokio a few days ago, with a certain Ishikawa, ex-retainer of Aidzu, without reporting his departure to the local government.

On the 28th ult. at about 2 p.m. the Russian Minister attended at the Imperial palace of Akasaka, where he was presented by the Mikado with the decoration of the first-class of the new Japanese order of merit. About one hour afterwards the English Minister, accompanied by Captain Buller, of the *Modeste*, and two other officers, was received by His Majesty.

At about 3.30 a.m. on the 5th inst., a fire broke out at the house of a certain Kawai, No. 11, Shiobomi, Bakurocho, Tokio, owing to an accident with kerosine oil. The fire was not extinguished till four hundred and seventy-seven houses were burned down. Mr. Hachisuka, ex-Daimio Awa, has distributed five hundred yen among the sufferers by the fire, and Mr. Hayashi, late governor of the Hamamatsu-ken, one hundred yen. Many others have contributed more or less.—*Japan Gazette.*

SAIGON.

A ball was given by the Governor on the 19th ultimo, the first since his arrival in Cochin China, and was a very brilliant assemblage.

The election of the Municipal Council has been completed. M. Vinson has been appointed mayor, and Messieurs Jame and Reynaud his deputies.

A correspondent of the *Indépendant* complains of the injury inflicted on the legitimate commerce of the place by the dealings of the employees of the Messageries Maritimes. All kinds of commodities, he says, are brought for sale by these people, and a small fair is held on the decks of the steamers every fortnight. Both the regular merchants and traders and the company suffer by this, the loss to the latter being estimated at 2,000 francs a voyage in freight alone. The practice is against the rules of the company, but the means taken to put a stop to it are insufficient.

L'Indépendant has an article commenting on the discussion in the Assembly on the affairs of the Colonies. A old charge on the colonists in Cochin China of two million francs has been renewed, and they have also been charged with the expense of the occupation of Tonkin. These charges press very heavily on the colony at the present time, and *L'Indépendant* thinks they ought to have at least one representative in the Assembly to protect their interests, the state of affairs in the Colony being almost unknown to almost all the legislators.

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Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

tf 1058 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents*

tf 995 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship

"EGERIA"

Paulsen, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 18th inst., at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

113 Hongkong, 17th January, 1877.

FOR MANILA DIRECT.

THE Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain Thebaud, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON, Agent.

105 Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain A. B. MacTavish, will leave this for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

90 Hongkong, 12th January, 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"PENGUIN,"

W. C. Cowell, Commander, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

93 Hongkong, 13th January, 1877.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship

"DANUBE,"

A. Clanchy, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

86 Hongkong, 12th January, 1877.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Departure of the Steamship

"NORDEN"

is POSTPONED to TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the 19th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SOEY SHING, Bonham Strand.

106 Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

FOR LONDON, *viâ* SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"ALTONA,"

Captain Möller, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at Noon.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

107 Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"ACHILLES"

will be despatched on or about the 23rd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

114 Hongkong, 17th January, 1877.

FOR COOKTOWN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer

"SOMERSET"

will be despatched as above, from SINGAPORE, on or about the 4th February next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Undersigned, who are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

tf 80 Hongkong, 11th January, 1877.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SUNDA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Lombardy* with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

62 Hongkong, 8th January, 1877.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"LOMBARDY"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

63 Hongkong, 8th January, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIOMED"

will be despatched on or about the 22nd inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

72 Hongkong, 9th January, 1877.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"SAN LORENZO,"

Pino, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

48 Hongkong, 5th January, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Clipper Barque

"UNANIMA,"

Cain, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and meet with early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

1m 55 Hongkong, 6th January, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship

"ENGLAND'S GLORY,"

Knight, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

33 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1877.

FOR LONDON,

(If sufficient Inducement offers),

THE 3/3 L. 1 1 Russian Ship

"VANADIS,"

Wiklund, Master, will load here and have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, Sugar or Measurement, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

64 Hongkong, 8th January, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"CUTWATER,"

Creelman, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

4 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

FOR HAMBURG.

THE A1 Danish Bark

"FANO,"

Captain Norby, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

1930 Hongkong, 4th December, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark

"MADAME DEMOREST"

will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

1895 Hongkong, 13th November, 1876.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON;

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GEELONG*," Captain FRASER, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 18th January, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO, BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 25th January, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*MEIKONG*," Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 24th January, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DE POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *GAELIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st February, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 18, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, *via* OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, *viâ* the Inland Sea Ports; about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 15th, 1877.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALTONA, German steamer, Muller.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

ANTIOCH, American bark, Merrill.—Order.

AUGUSTE, British 3-m. schooner, Thomson.—Meyer & Co.

COLOMBO, British brig, Heuer.—Order.

CONQUEST, British steamer, Anderson.—Kwong Lee Yuen.

DOROTHEA, German bark, Miller.—Carlowitz & Co.

EDWARD JAMES, American bark, O'Brien.—Rozario & Co.

ELLEN RICKMERS, German bark, Weydemann.—Melchers & Co.

ENGLAND'S GLORY, British ship, Knight.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ESTEPONA, British steamer, Hubback.—Melchers & Co.

FORMOSA, German 3-m. schooner, Schweer.—Melchers & Co.

FORTUNE, Siamese bark, Soderstrom.—Chinese.

FRIEDERICH, German bark, Ulderup.—Siemssen & Co.

GARIBALDI, American bark, Forbes.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HUMBOLDT, German bark, Stoll.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, British bark, McKeon.—Rozario & Co.

PALLAS, Ger. bark, Ballohr.—Siemssen & Co.

PERSEO, British bark, Laidman.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

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